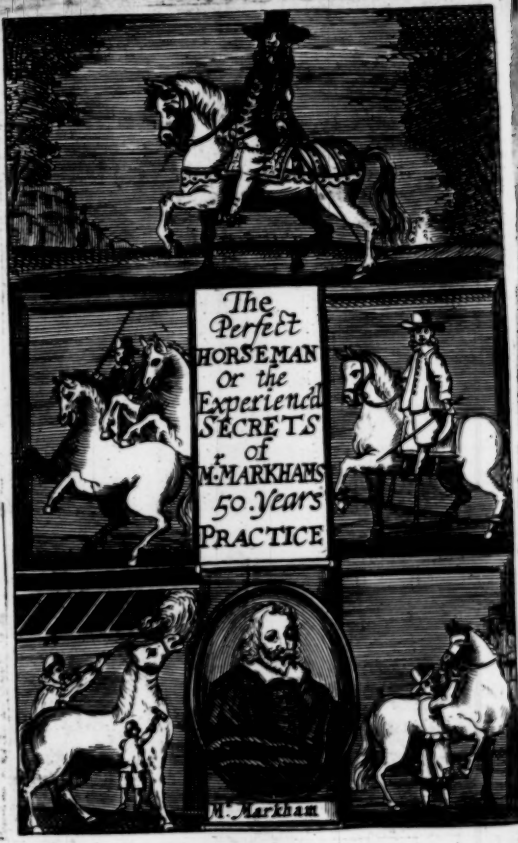
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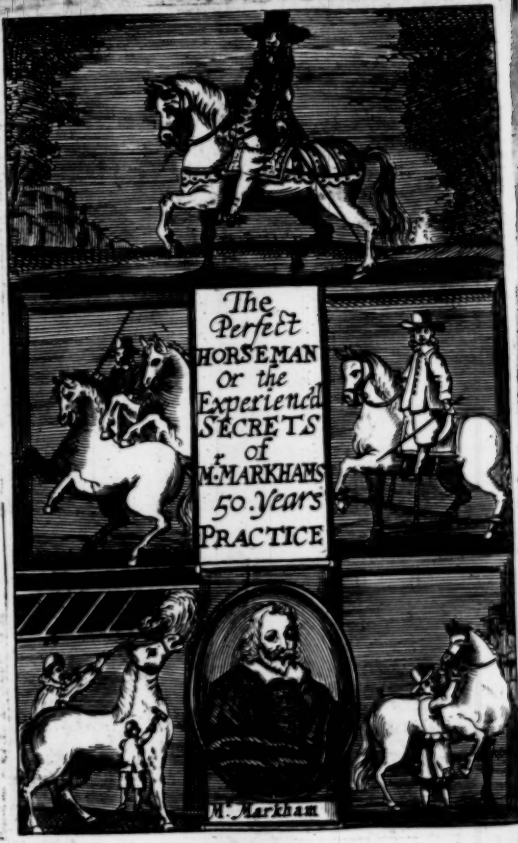
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THE PERFECT HORSEMAN:

OR THE

Experienced SECRETS

OF

Mr. MARKHAM'S

Fifty Years Practice.

Shewing how a man may come to be a

General Horseman,

By the knowledge of these Seven Offices;

VIZ.

The { BREEDER, FEEDER, AMBLER, RIDER, } { KEEPER, BUYER, FARRIER. }

And now Published by *Lancelot Thetford*, Practitioner in the same Art for the space of Forty Years.

The Second Edition.

LONDON, Printed for *Humphrey Moseley*, at the Prince's Arms in St. *Pauls* Church-yard. 1656.

Printed in St. [illegible] Aug. 1613.

TO THE READER.

WEre not this the Ofspring of a long Conception, and (after above fifty years Experience) fitted for the birth, I would not now produce it into the World, ſince ſo many of the ſame kind have already crept in before it, that this can ſcarce expect the leaſt portion of your Acceptation: Yet when I tell you, that (notwithſtanding all Mr MARKHAMS Promiſes in his former Bookes to lay open his Cabinet Councels) you ſhall here find many moſt Rare Secrets of his, and yet not ſo much his own, as his moſt intimate Friends, The Publiſher hereof, to whom as a Legacy, he bequeathed them, and by whom ſince, for his pri-

vate uſe and experience, and with moſt approved ſucceſs, *they have been practiſed for above Forty years: For there is no part of* HORSEMANSHIP, *either for the* Theorick *or* Practick, *but is here exactly diſcovered: For* Breeding, *here is the* manner *how, the* ſeaſon *when, the* place *where, together with the* Colours, Marks *and* Shapes, *as well of* Stallions *as* Mares. *The* Feeder, Rider, Keeper, Ambler *and* Buyer, *have here their moſt particular Inſtructions; but above all, the* Farrier *(be he never ſo skilful) may hereby perfect his knowledg, and inrich himſelf. But whoever thou bee'ſt that buyeſt it, whether for thy* pleaſure *or* profit, *if thou art pleaſed, I have my ends.*

Farewel.

A

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FINIS.

THE PERFECT HORSE-MAN.

The office of the BREEDER.

Obſervations in Breeding of HORSES.

MEN may imagine I harp upon one ſtring, or tread the old paths in which I walked in my firſt years: But let them not deceive themſelves: the meanders and windings in which I now labour, are of a new diſcovery; and howſoever I may now and then come under the ſame height, yet ſhall he that follows me find it ſo removed, that it ſhall bring him a much neerer way to his journies end. For in theſe ſhort Eſſays I have ſtriven only to a-

mend errors overſlipt before, and to acquaint my friends with all thoſe uncontrollable experiments which I have found out ſince in forty years and more: And believe it, he is an ill Proficient that in ſuch a time cannot find (in the Art he profeſſeth) ſomething worthy his friends acceptation. Therfore thus to my Breeder.

Choice of Grounds.

The Grounds to breed on would be ſpatious, and not ſtrait, for Horſes joy not in Cages. There accommodate according to your Stock; and though the more the merrier, yet the fewer the better fare. They would not be extreme fertile, nor extreme barren; the golden mean is the beſt temper: yet to incline a little to hardneſs, is better then much rankneſs; the one breeds health, the other diſeaſe.

Let the Situation be aſcending, the Air pure, the Laire dry, and the Foot-tread firm, no matter how rough or incertain.

As much Ground as will keep a Milch-Cow, will keep a Milch-Mare, and a great deal leſs when ſhe is barren or unwrought.

Charge

Change of Grounds.

Again, as Change of Paſture makes fat Calves, ſo Alteration of Grounds raiſes gallant Colts. Therefore ſtrive to have one Ground to foal in, another to ſummer in, and a third to winter in. The firſt to be without danger, the ſecond not without ſhelter, and the third defended from ſtorms and tempeſts by Trees, Hovel, Shed, Barn or Back-ſtable, wherein may be ſtored winter-proviſion.

Thus far for thoſe which have ability. But for them which muſt breed for neceſſity, let his Yard, Back-ſide, or Stable ſerve to foal in, the white Corn-fields to ſummer in, and the Cratch or Stand-heck to winter at.

Choice of Stallions and Mares

Next the Change of Grounds, I place the Choice of Stallions and Mares; which is a Theme I have ſo oft written of, that I muſt needs refer the Curious to thoſe larger Volumes, and only in this place ſay, That for as much as all men covet to be governed by their own paſſions, therefore I leave them to their own choice, and the end for which they breed; yet adviſing them, that of thoſe Races

of which they make election, they chooſe the beſt and ableſt, the higheſt ſpirited, the faireſt coloured, and the fineſt ſhaped; whether it be Neapolitan, Turk, Spaniard, Barbary, Engliſh, Dutch, Polander, French or German. And becauſe it is impoſſible to finde out abſolute perfection, I would have our Breeder to inform himſelf well of all the natural defects that can be found in the Stallion, and to amend them in the Mare that ſhall be joined with him; and what is amiſs in the Mare, to ſee it repaired in the Horſe.

For any ſingular election of Mares, the Breeder need not be too curious; only obſerve, that if you can get true breed, you then paſs by the baſtard; if you may have the the gentleman, never make uſe of the clown. But when you are tyed by neceſſity or compulſion, then ſee the mare have a good forehand, a large womb, ſound limbs, fair colour, and good metal. For the reſt, let nature alone, ſhe is a brave Miſtreſs.

Now for thoſe Breeders which look not ſo much into the breed and generation of the Horſe, as into his actions and good dayes works; accounting becauſe he hath won ſuch a wager, or beaten ſuch a horſe, therefore he muſt neceſſarily be an excellent Stallion: let them know they are deceived; for this is no good conſequence; no more then if a

robuſtuous

robuſtrous ſtrong skillfull Clown ſhould give a weak unskilfull Gentlemen a fall, therefore all the Clown-breed ſhould be excellent wraſtlers. This can hold for no Maxim; for I am perſwaded, that let a Gentleman have either skill to encounter ſtrength, or ſtrength to encounter skill, there is no clown that can foil him. In like manner a Clown-horſe by training, feeding, and riding, may beat a true bred horſe; but when they encounter upon equal terms, Truth will ſhew herſelf for a miſtreſs. Therefore in this caſe of Breeding, get as neer as you can true Breed, and it will ſeldom or never bring forth Repentance.

The Age of Stallions and Mares:

A Horſe may beget good Colts from four years old to fourteen; after, he declineth: and a Mare may bring forth from three years old to thirteen, and then ſhe decayeth: yet are neither utterly loſt, but both may be made to ſerve for the ſame uſe a much longer ſeaſon.

Moderate labour is good for Breed of Mares, when they go over; for it maketh them apt to take the horſe, and ſoon to conceive.

When to put Horſe and Mare together.

The abſolute beſt time to put the horſe and Mares together, is the beginning of *March*, provided there be ſtrength and luſt in both. For, the earlier the Foal falleth, finding no want or ſcarceneſs, the better Horſe is ever produced: And ſo conſequently from the beginning of *May*; the Foals that fall after ſuch a time cannot chuſe but have imperfection in ſome condition. For they have two great enemies to encounter with a' (not before known) which daily fall upon them, that is, Hunger and Cold, with which the early Foal hath been before familiar.

There be ſome Horſemen which hold that the Lammas Foal proves ever an excellent Horſe; and I diſſent not from it, where there is plenty and fulneſs of keeping; for he knows the worſt of Winter before Summer appear, and ſo may be good and hard; but if he chance to be pinched with either, the ſmalnes of his ſtature will leſſen his goodneſs, and his weakneſs make uſeleſs his hardneſs.

The Lammas Foals are commonly known by many obſcure feathers out of their own ſights, as under their eyes, upon their necks, creſts, and under their chaps. To conclude, it is not good to put the Horſe to the Mares

at

at all, till you find ſome ready, (ſpeaking of a general putting together) for ſo the *Horſe* loſeth his ſtrength unfruitfully, and ſhe gets nothing but chaſing and miſchiefs.

When Mares are fit for the Horſe.

To know when your Mares are ready (if it be in a wild Stud) obſerve their chaſing and galloping up and down morning & evening, and their inconſtancie of abiding in any one place, eſpecially throwing their noſes to the North and South, the lifting up of their tails, riding one anothers backs, wooding one another, oft piſſing, or opening of their ſhares and cloſing them again, all are ſigns of luſt: if you will make a more particular trial, then prove them with ſome ſtoned Tit or Jade.

How to put them together.

When your Mares are ready, the queſtion is how they ſhall be put together, whether abroad at random for ſundry weeks, or at home in private for a night or two?

If abroad, let your fence be good, your food ſweet, and your ſhelter ſufficient. If in the houſe, then in ſome empty Barn or ſpacious place, which may be free from danger of poſts or other occaſion of ruſhes: And

let them remain from ſunſet till ſunriſe, and two nights are ſufficient.

Now there is a third manner of covering, and I preferr it for the beſt, becauſe it keeps the Stallion longer in ability, and ſerves the Mare with a great deal more certainty: And that is, firſt to be ſure to have them both at one dyet, as the Mare at graſs and the horſe at ſoil; then finding the Mare (by tryal) ready, put them together into ſome cloſe-walled Paddock, where there is ſtore of ſweet graſs and ſweet water, juſt upon the going down of the ſun, and as neer as you can obſerve, either three days after the change, or three days before the full of the Moon, and let them remain cloſe together two whole nights and one day, and take the horſe from her at ſunriſe.

How many Mares for one Horſe.

If you cover abroad (as I ſpake before, at random) an Horſe may well ſerve twelve Mares, if you expect no other ſervice of him. If you cover in the houſe, where he hath extraordinary keeping and little chaſing, he will ſatisfie fifteen: But if you cover in the Paddock, then I have known an high ſpirited Horſe for own year ſerve to keep you Mares in an indifferent eſtate of body; for too much fatneſs

fatneſs hinders conception, and too much leanneſs abates luſt.

Ordering after Covering.

After your Mares are covered, keep them as much as you can from diſturbance, eſpecially for a moneth after covering, and a moneth before quickning: yet if neceſſity compell, you may give them moderate exerciſe either in journeying or otherwiſe: yet remember, if you keep the Mare in the houſe at had meat, ſhe will ſpring early and much, and ſudden cold after is dangerous for imborſement. Alſo remember that a Mare at her firſt quickning is like a Fruit-tree, whoſe Bloſſoms at the firſt appearance are tender and eaſily deſtroyed with every ſhake of wind, or nip of Froſt; but after they are knit and fixt, they are hardly beaten down with cudgels.

To help Mares in Foaling.

If any of your Mares be hard of foaling, or in danger in foaling, then either hold her noſtrils ſo that ſhe cannot draw wind: or if that prevail not, then take the quantity of a Walnut or better of Madder, and diſſolve it in a pint of old Ale, and being warm give it the

the Mare. If both fail, then take the help of ſome underſtanding Midwife.

Now if after her foaling ſhe do not cleanſe or avoid her Secundine, then boil two or three handfull of Fennel in running water, and take half a pint thereof, and as much Malmſie, with a fourth part of Sallet-oil, and mixing them together give it the Mare luke-warm into her noſtrils, then hold them cloſe a little ſpace after it: otherwiſe for want of this give her green forrage, that is, either green Wheat or Rye, (but Rye is beſt) and they are as effectual.

By no means let the Mare eat her cleanſing (which many will covet) for it is unwholſom, and an hinderance to her milk.

How long Foals to run with their Dams.

Let Foals run with their Dams (if you have good accommodation for them) a full year at the leaſt; or if they be choice and principal bred Foals, then two years, if poſſibly you can: For the going over the Mare will be no loſs, in compariſon of the excellencie to which the Foal will attain by ſuch ſufferance. But if you want good accommodation, then wean at ſeven moneths, but be ſure to keep them luſtily; for what they loſe in the firſt year, they will hardly gain in three

three following. And at the weaning give them ſaven and butter for divers mornings, or the Worm or Gargel will hazard to deſtroy them: Beſides, have an eye to the Strangle, for it is apt to aſſay them, and not taken in time will prove mortal.

The firſt winter, ſpare neither Hay nor Corn, that is, Oats in the chaff or in the ſheaf; the chaffing of Wheat, Barley, or Rye, and indeed any Offal that comes from any Grain whatſoever.

To know a true Shape, Spirit, and Height.

The ſame ſhape which a Foal carries at a full month old, he will carry at ſix years old, if he be not abuſed in after-keeping; and as the good ſhape, ſo the defects alſo.

A large ſhin-bone that is long from the knee to the paſtern in a Foal, ſhews a tall Horſe. Look what ſpace there is in a Foal new foaled, between his knee and withers, double that will be his height when he is a compleat Horſe.

Foals that are of ſtirring ſpirits, free from affrights, wanton of diſpoſition, active in leaping, running and chaſing, ever leading the way and ſtriving for maſtery, theſe always prove excellent metal'd horſes, the contrary Jades.

To

To know Goodneſs.

There is a Rule, and it is a good one, that an Horſes ability, and continuance in goodneſs is known by his Hoofs: For if they be ſtrong, ſmooth, hard, deep, tough, upright-ſtanding, and hollow, that Horſe cannot be evil. For they are the foundation of his building, and lend fortitude to all the reſt. If they be otherwiſe, he cannot be good or laſting: Whence it comes to paſs, that no Horſe naturally hath ſo good hoofs as the *Barbary*; and it is indeed the only character by which to know him from all other horſes.

Weaning of Foals.

Wean your ordinary Foals from their Dams at the end of ſeven months at the utmoſt; the better, at a year, two, or more. And obſerving ſo to divide them, that neither the Foals nor the Dams may be within the hearing of one anothers call. For which cauſe it is thought fit to houſe the Foals for two or three nights, (on the mornings whereof you ſhall give the Saven and Butter before ſpoken of) that they may forget the Dams; and ſend the Mares to their Paſture. Alſo obſerve to keep them as high as is poſsible the ſecond

ſecond year; but the third and fourth year you may put them to harder graſing.

Separating of Colts:

As you ſeparate Foals from the Dams, ſo you muſt divide the Mare-Colts: for it is certain, that amongſt theſe high-bred ſpirits, and with this lofty and full feeding, the Horſ-Colts will covet to cover the Mare-Colts at a year, as I have ſeen by experience, and it is the deſtruction of both. Again, if you have ſuch ſtore of grounds, you may ſeparate one years Breed from another. This is the ſafeſt courſe, becauſe of continual familiarity for change of quality.

Gelding of Colts.

If you intend to geld any of your Colts, the only beſt time, and which maketh the fineſt Geldings, is at nine days old, or as ſoon as you perceive the ſtones to fall; for then is the leaſt danger, and it maketh fineſt Creſts. The time of the Moon to geld in, is in the Wane, the ſign in *Aries* or *Virgo*; the time of the year in generall is the Spring or Fall: and although the earlier you geld, the better and ſafer, yet notwithſtanding you may ſafely geld at any time or any age, even from Foal

to

old age; and although the elder, the greater swelling, yet more exercise and more chasing will asswage it.

Taming of Colts.

Touching the taming of Colts, or making them domestick or familiar, you shall begin even from the first weaning, and so winter after winter (in the house) use them to familiar actions, as rubbing, clawing, haltering, leading to water, taking up of his feet, knocking his hoofs, and the like.

To Break Colts.

The best time to break Colts to the saddle, according to the antient opinion and general custom of men, (and which brings them soonest to the use and service of the Owner, and therein supposed to be most profitable) is at three years old, and the advantage or four at the utmost. But say I, he that will stay and see his horse fully five, shall be sure to have an horse of longer continuance, less subject to disease and infirmity, and one that (but by death) will hardly come to the knowledge of Tyring.

All the actions about a Colt in his nonage, or an Horse to break at elder age, must be done

done firſt with warning, next conſtantly and valiantly, not fearfully or doubtfully : The firſt begetteth obedience, the other rebellion.

Coiling of the Stud.

Touching the coiling of the Stud, or making of ſpecial elections, I need not ſpend much ink, becauſe the Owner beſt knowes which are beſt bred, and his eyes can tell him where is the beſt ſhape and ſoundneſs. I only adviſe him by no means to make too early coiling : for ſome horſes will ſhew their beſt ſhape at two and three years old, and loſe it at four, others not till five, nay ſix, but then keep it ever : Some will do their beſt dayes work at ſix and ſeven years old, others not till eight or nine. But be the time when it will, let him preſerve for his own uſe the beſt, the moſt comely, and moſt ſound. Thoſe which are defective, I mean ſuch as bring incurable deformities, groſs ſorrances, as Spavens, Ringbones, imperfect Eyes, or the like, or that ſhew palpable baſtardie, ſend them away to the market.

When you find any of your Mares grow into barrenneſs, unnaturalneſs, or diſeaſe, away with them, and change them.

For

For all, though I could preſcribe you remedies, yet they are not worthy your uſe, nor will I ſue your loſs: Therefore let ſuch Mares go, for their profit is paſt, and they are uſeleſs.

Thus much touching Breeding:

THE

THE OFFICE OF THE RIDER.

Obſervations in Riding.

IT is not intended that in theſe few Obſervations or ſhort Touches I ſhould diſcover the whole Art of Riding; it neither fits the brevity of the work, nor ſuits with my firſt promiſe in the title.

He that looks for ſuch largeneſs of diſcourſe, I refer him to my greater Volumes; in this onely to be found things new, things certain, ſet down in way of principles or infallible Rules, to conduct a man the eaſieſt way to ſome perfection.

Times to handle Colts.

To begin then with the firſt taming or making gentle of a Colt (as I ſhewed you in the Obſervations for Breeding) you muſt begin the firſt winter after his foaling, and ſo continue every winter till he come to the

ſaddle, which time I have alſo ſet down in the ſame place; and then there is no fear of evil qualities. But if a Colt of contrary education come to your hands and muſt be handled, then apply him with all gentleneſs, and do nothing about him ſuddenly, roughly, or fearfully; yet with that awe of your voice, your rod, and other terror, make him know you are his Maſter when he rebelleth. And when you begin to do nay thing about him (of what nature ſoever) never leave it; only take leiſure, and rather win it by gentleneſs, then cruelty, Forget not to give the horſe reward, when he gives content; and by no meanr puniſh, till you are ſure he knows his error; for before you give him underſtanding, it is impoſſible he ſhould obey.

Neither doth this taming of a Colt conſiſt in the houſe only, but iu the field alſo, where with a Cavezan or Chain, and a long Rein with an iron Turnel under his chaps, you ſhall make him trot large Rings about you readily on both hands, and change at your pleaſure as you ſhall turn him. And then to your cheriſhings, corrections, and all manner of handlings which before you had uſed in the houſe.

When to Saddle.

When your Horſe is thus made gentle you may then offer him the Saddle: but with that deliberate careſulneſs, that he may not take affright or diſlike thereat; ſuffering him to ſmell at it, to be rubbed with it, and as it were to feel it and not to feel it; then in the end to fix it on, and girt it faſt; and at what part and motion ſoever he ſeems moſt coy, with that make him moſt familiar.

When he will endure the Saddle, then trot him abroad with it, and make him (as before) trot his Rings on both hands about you, clap the Saddle as it ſtands on his back, ſhake it, hang and ſway upon it, dangle the ſtirrops by his ſides, rub them on his ſides, and make much of him, and familiar with all things about him, as the ſtraining of the Crooper, faſtning and looſning the Gyrths, and taking up or letting out of the Stirrops.

Of Mouthing

When he will trot with the Saddle obediently, then you ſhall waſh a Trench of a ful mouth, and ſomwhat worn, and put it into his mouth, and throw the Reins over the fore part of the ſaddle, Bolſters and all, and

make them of the length, that the Horſe may have a full feeling of the Trench, and a ſenſe to play on the ſame: Then put on a Martingal, and fix it from the Gyrths to the Chaul-band of the Cavezan; but at that length, that the Horſe may not find fault, unleſs he diſorderly throw up his head.

Then take a broad peece of Leather, and put it about the Horſes neck, and make the two ends faſt by platting or otherwiſe at the Withers and mid-part before his Weiſand, about two handfull below his Throple: betwixt his neck and the leather let the Martingal paſs; ſo that when at any time he ſhall offer to duck or throw down his head, the Caveſan being placed upon the tender griſſe of his noſe, may correct and puniſh him. By which means he ſhall not only loſe that foul quality of winning the head and thruſting it between his legs, but alſo gain the way of raiſing up his neck, bringing down his head, and faſhioning himſelf to an abſolute Rein.

The Horſe thus accoutred, trot him abroad as before ſhewed, and chaſe him about you on both hands. And if you find either the Reins of the Trench or Martingal to grow ſlack, then ſtraiten them; for where there is no feeling there is no vertue.

Of Backing.

When you have exerciſed your horſe thus divers mornings, noons or evenings, and find him both tractable, ready and obedient, you may then take him into ſome new ploughed ground (the lighter, the better) and having chaſed him a little on both hands, and ſeeing all your tackle firm, ſtrong and good, and every thing in his true and due place, you may then (having one to ſtay his head, and govern the Chaſing rein) take his back; yet not ſuddenly, but by degrees, and with divers heavings and half-raiſings. Which if he endure patiently, then you may take the reins of the trench into your hands and ſettle your ſelf. But if he ſhrink or diſlike, then forbear to mount, and chaſe him about him again; then offer to mount; and thus do till he receive you willingly. Then when you are ſettled, have received your ſtirrups, and cheriſht him, putting your toes forward, let him that ſtays his head lead him forward half a dozen paces, then both cheriſh him, then lead him forward a dozen paces, then reſt and cheriſh, and ſhake and move your ſelf in the ſaddle: then let him that ſtays his head, remove his hand a little from the Cavezin; and as you thruſt forward your toes, ſo let him alſo

move him forward with his Rein, till you have made the Horſe apprehend your own motions of body and foot (which muſt go equally together, and with ſpirit alſo) ſo that he will go forward without the other aſſiſtance, and ſtay upon the reſtraint of your own hand, and not the ſtay of the Cavezan: then you ſhall cheriſh him, and give him graſs or bread to eat, alight from his back, then mount and unmount twice or thrice together ever mixing them with cheriſhings. Thus exerciſe him till you have made him perfect in going forward, and ſtanding ſtill, at your pleaſure.

Helps at firſt Backing.

When this is effected, you may lay by the long Rein, and the Band about the neck, and only uſe the Trenches, the Cavezan, and the Martingal; and inſtead of leading in hand, let a Groom on another Horſe lead the way before you into the field: where you ſhall not ſtrive to teach him any other leſſon, then to go ſtrait forthright forward, and to ſtand ſtill when you pleaſe: which will be effected in a few mornings, by trotting him forward a mile or two after another horſe, and ſo bring him home ſometimes after the horſe, ſometimes equally with, and ſometimes before,

ſo

ſo that he may fix upon no certainty but your own pleaſure. And in all this labour you muſt have a ſpecial regard to the well-carriage of his head and neck; and as the Martingal ſlacketh, ſo to ſtraiten it.

What Leſſons for what Horſe.

When this work is finiſhed, you may then proceed to teach your horſe thoſe leſſons which are fit for his practice and the purpoſe for which you intend him. As if it be for Hunting, Running, Travel, Hackney, or the like, then the chiefeſt things you are to apply your ſelf unto, are to preſerve a good mouth, to trot freely and comely, to amble ſurely and eaſily, to gallop ſtrongly and ſwiftly, to obey the hand in ſtopping gently and retiring willingly, and to turn on either hand readily and nimbly. To all which I will give you lights in their ſeverall places. But if you intend him for the great ſaddle, or the uſe of the wars, then although the leſſons be the ſame, yet they are to be taught and done in a more punctual manner, and ask more nice and artificial demonſtrations. So that if an horſe can be brought to the beſt, the eaſier muſt needs follow with little induſtry. And it is a Rule in Horſmanſhip, that no leſſon which belongs to the wars can be hurtfull or

do injury to any horſe whatſoever that is kept for any other purpoſe. Whence it cometh, that every horſe for the wars may be train'd for a Runner or Hunter at pleaſure; but every Runner or Hunter will not ſerve the wars: And every Horſman that can make an horſe for the wars, may be a Jocky when he pleaſes; but no Jocky (that I know) can make an horſe for the wars. Therefore I will run a middle way, and ſuit my leſſons for both purpoſes.

Helps and Corrections.

Before you teach your Horſe any leſſon, you muſt know there are ſeven helps to advantage him in his leſſons, to puniſh him for faults gotten in his leſſons; and they be the Voice, the Rod, the Bit or Snaffle, the Calves of the legs, the Stirrop, the Spur, and the Ground.

Voice.

The Voice is an help, when it is ſweet and accompanied with cheriſhings and it is a correction, when it is rough or terrible, and accompanied with ſtrokes or threatnings.

Rod.

The Rod is an help in the ſhaking, and a correction in the ſtriking.

Bit.

Bit or Snaffle.

The Bit is an help in its ſweetneſs, the Snaffle in its ſmoothneſs; and they are corrections, the one in its hardneſs, the other in its roughneſs, and both in flatneſs and ſquareneſs.

Calves of the Legs.

The Calves of the legs are helps when you lay them gently to the horſes ſides; and corrections when you ſtrike them hard, becauſe they give warning that the Spur follows.

The Stirrop and Stirrop-leathers are helps when you thruſt them forward in a quick motion, and ſtir up in the horſe ſpirit and agility. But when you ſtrike it againſt the hinder part of the ſhoulder, it is a correction and awakens memory.

Spur.

The Spur is an help when it is gently delivered in any motion that asks quickneſs and agility, whether on the ground or above the ground; and a correction, when is ſtricken hard into the ſides, upon any ſloth or other fault committed.

The Ground.

Laſtly, the Ground is an help, when it is plain and ſmooth, and not painfull to tread on; and it is a correction, when it is rough, deep, and uneven, for the amendment of any vice conceived.

Of large Rings.

When your horſe will receive you to and from his back gently, trot forward willingly, and ſtand ſtill obediently: Then, intending him for the wars, or any other purpoſe, (for theſe leſſons ſerve all occaſions) you ſhall in ſome gravelly or ſandy place where his footſteps may be diſcerned, labor him within the large Ring, that is at leaſt fifty paces in compaſs; and having trod it about three or four times on the right hand, reſt and cheriſh, then taking compaſs, change your hand and do as much on the left hand, then reſt and cheriſh; then change the hand again, and do as much on the right hand, ever obſerving upon every ſtop to make him retire and go back a ſtep or two.

Thus labour the horſe till you have him ſo perfect, that he will trot his ring on which hand you pleaſe; changing within the ring

in the manner of a Roman S. with ſuch willingneſs, nimbleneſs, and conſtant rein, that you can deſire no better obedience. Then you may teach him to gallop them as he did trot them, and that alſo with true footing, lofty carriage, and brave rein: Ever obſerving when he gallops to the right hand, to lead with his left fore-foot; and when he gallops to the left hand, to lead with his right fore-feet.

Now here is to be cleered a Parodox held by many of our Horſmen, which is, that the exerciſe of Rings is not good for Running horſes, becauſe it raiſes up his fore-feet, and makes him gallop painfully, and ſo an hindrance unto ſpeed. But if they conſider that this habit (if it be taken) is ſoon broken either by the horſmans hand or diſcretion, who hath power to make him move as he pleaſeth Or if they will truly look into the benefit of the Ring it ſelf, they ſhall fine it is the only means to bring an horſe to the true uſe of his feet, and the nimble carriage of them in all advantages. For every Runner of horſes will allow, that for an horſe (in his courſe) to lead with his right foot, is moſt proper; and when at any time he breakes or alters it, it muſt be diſadvantage, becauſe (not well acquainted to lead with the other) he cannot handle it ſo nimbly. Now at his firſt back-

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ing, by the uſe of his Ring and change of hands, he will become ſo expert and coming with both, that howſoever miſchance ſhall alter his ſtroke, yet ſhall his ſpeed and nimbleneſs keep one and the ſame goodneſs.

Of Stopping.

When you come to the place of ſtop, or would ſtop; by a ſudden drawing in of our Bridle-hand ſomwhat hard and ſharp, make him ſtop cloſe, firm and ſtrait in an eaven line: and if he erre in any thing, put him to it again, and leave not till you have made him underſtand his error, and amend it.

Advancing.

Now if you do accompany this Stop with an Advancement a little from the ground, it will be more gallant, and may be done by laying the Calves of your legs to his ſides, and ſhaking your rod over him as he ſtops. If it chance at firſt he underſtand you not, yet by continuance and labouring him therein he will ſoon attain unto it, eſpecially if you forget not to cheriſh him when he gives the leaſt ſhew to apprehend you.

Re-

Retiring.

After ſtopping and advancing, make him retire, as before ſhewed. And this motion of Retiring you muſt both cheriſh and increaſe, making it ſo familiar with him, that no leſſon may be more perfect: Neither muſt he retire in a confuſed or diſorderly manner, but with a brave rein, a conſtant head, and a direct line: Neither muſt he draw or ſweep his legs one after another, but take them clean, nimbly, and loſtily, as when he troted forward.

Of Bitting.

When your horſe is come to perfection in theſe leſſons, and hath his head firmly ſetled, his rein conſtant, and his mouth ſweetned, you may then (if you intend him for the wars) take away his Trench and Martingal, and only uſe the Cavezan of four or three pieces, that is, a Joint or no Joint in the midſt, and to that Joint a ſtrong Ring, and a Joint of each ſide with Rings before the Joints, to which you ſhall put ſeveral Reins to uſe either at the poſt or otherwiſe Into his mouth you ſhall put a ſmooth ſweet Canon-Bit with a French Cheek ſuitable to the proportion

of the Horſes neck; knowing that the long Cheek raiſes up the head, and the ſhort pulls it down. And with theſe you ſhall exerciſe the Horſe in all the Leſſons before taught, till he be perfect in them without either diſorder or amazement.

Of ſtrait Turns and Turnings.

When he is thus ſetled upon his Bit, then you ſhall teach him to turn roundly and readily in the ſtraiter Rings: and of theſe there are divers kinds, and divers methods and manners how to teach them. All which I will omit, and only fix upon two manner of ſtrait Turns, as the perfection from whence all Turnings are derived.

The one is, when the Horſe keepeth his hinder parts inward and cloſe to the poſt or center, and ſo cometh about and makes his circumference with his fore-parts, following an enemy that a little avoids him.

And the other is, when he keeps his face fixt on the poſt or center, and comes about and makes his circumference with his hinder parts, oppoſing face to face with his enemy.

The firſt ſtrait Turn.

For the firſt of theſe ſtrait Turns, it is thus to be taught.

You

You ſhall to the Ring in the mid-part of the Cavezan fix a long Rein of two fathom or more, and to the other Rings two other ſhorter Reins: then having ſadled the horſe and put on his Bit, bring him to the poſt, and put the Reins of the Bit over the forepart of the Saddle, Bolſters and all, and fix them at a conſtant ſtraitneſs on the top of the Pomel, ſo that the horſe may have a feeling both of the Bit and Curb. Then, if you will have him turn to the right hand, take the ſhort Rein on the left ſide of the Cavezan, and bringing it under the Fore-bolſter of the Saddle up to the Pomel, and there fix it at ſuch a ſtraitneſs that the horſe may rather look from, then to the poſt on the right ſide: Then let ſome Groom or skilfull Attendant hold the right ſide Rein of the Cavezan at the poſt, governing the fore parts of his body to come about at large: Then your ſelf taking the long Rein into your hand, and keeping his hinder parts inward, with your rod on his outward ſhoulder, and ſometimes on his outward thigh, make him move about the poſt, keeping his hinder parts as a centre, and making his fore-parts move in a larger circumference. Thus you ſhall exerciſe him a pretty ſpace on one hand till he grow to ſome perfectneſs and underſtanding of your will. Then changing the Reins of the Cavezan, make him do the like

like to the other hand. And thus apply him divers mornings, mingling cherishing with his exercise, according to his deservings, till you have brought him to that readiness, that he will upon the moving of your rod couch his hinder parts in towards the post, and lapping the outward fore leg over the inward trot about the post swiftly, distinctly, and in as strait compass as you can desire, or is convenient for the motion of the horse. And from trotting you may bring him to flying or wheeling about with that swiftness, that both the fore legs rising and moving together, the hinder parts may follow in one and the same instant.

When you have made your horse thus perfect in your hand, you shall then mount his back; and making some other skilful Groom or Attendant govern the long Rein and another the short, by the motion of your hand upon the Bit and left Rein of the Cavezan, keeping the horses head from the post and by the help of the Calve of your leg laid to his side, and your rod turned to his outward thigh to keep his hinder parts into the post labour and exercise him till you have brought him to that perfection which your self desire. Then take away the long rein and only exercise him with the help of the short rein of the Cavezan, and no other.

After

After take both the reins of the Cavezan into your hands, and exercise him from the Post; making him as ready in any place where you please to ride him, as he was at the Post.

The other strait Turn.

Now for the other strait flying Turn, which is to keep his face fixt on the post as on his enemy, and to move about only with his hinder parts, you shall take the same helps of the long rein and the short reins of the Cavezan, and govern them as before shewed; only you shall not give the short rein to the postward so much liberty as before, but keep his head closer to the post, and following his hinder parts with the long rein, by the help of your rod make him bring his hinder parts round about the post: And observe that as before he did lap one foreleg over another, so now he must lap the hinder legs one over another.

In this lesson exercise him as in the former Then (after a perfectness) mount his back, and labour him as before shewed. Then lastly, leaving the Post and all other helps, only apply him in such open and free places as you shall think convenient: For upon the finishing of this work, your horse is made compleat, and can perform all things that can be

like to the other hand. And thus apply him divers mornings, mingling cheriſhing with his exerciſe, according to his deſervings, till you have brought him to that readineſs, that he will upon the moving of your rod couch his hinder parts in towards the poſt, and lapping the outward fore leg over the inward, trot about the poſt ſwiftly, diſtinctly, and in as ſtrait compaſs as you can deſire, or is convenient for the motion of the horſe. And from trotting you may bring him to flying or wheeling about with that ſwiftneſs, that both the fore legs riſing and moving together, the hinder parts may follow in one and the ſame inſtant.

When you have made your horſe thus perfect in your hand, you ſhall then mount his back; and making ſome other skilfull Groom or Attendant govern the long Rein, and another the ſhort, by the motion of your hand upon the Bit and left Rein of the Cavezan, keeping the horſes head from the poſt and by the help of the Calve of your leg laid to his ſide, and your rod turned to his outward thigh to keep his hinder parts into the poſt labour and exerciſe him till you have brought him to that perfection which your ſelf deſire. Then take away the long rein, and only exerciſe him with the help of the ſhort rein of the Cavezan, and no other.

After

After take both the reins of the Cavezan into your hands, and exerciſe him from the Poſt; making him as ready in any place where you pleaſe to ride him, as he was at the Poſt.

The other ſtrait Turn.

Now for the other ſtrait flying Turn, which is to keep his face fixt on the poſt as on his enemy, and to move about only with his hinder parts, you ſhall take the ſame helps of the long rein and the ſhort reins of the Cavezan, and govern them as before ſhewed; only you ſhall not give the ſhort rein to the poſtward ſo much liberty as before, but keep his head cloſer to the poſt, and following his hinder parts with the long rein, by the help of your rod make him bring his hinder parts round about the poſt: And obſerve that as before he did lap one foreleg over another, ſo now he muſt lap the hinder legs one over another.

In this leſſon exerciſe him as in the former Then (after a perfectneſs) mount his back, and labour him as before ſhewed. Then laſtly, leaving the Poſt and all other helps, only apply him in ſuch open and free places as you ſhall think convenient: For upon the finiſhing of this work, your horſe is made compleat, and can perform all things that can be

required either for ſervice in the wars, for the high-way, or any other galloping pleaſure: which is the end of mine aim, and the utmoſt journy I will take in theſe obſervations. Only for a concluſion I will bequeath you one or two pretty ſecrets.

How to help an ill Rein, and cure a Runaway Jade.

There be many horſes ſo evil beholden to Nature for giving them ſhort untoward Necks, and worſe, ſet on Heads; and ſo little beholden to Art to endeavor to amend them, that many good horſes are left cureleſs of theſe two groſs unſufferable faults; which are either a deformed carriage of the head like a Pig on a broach, or elſe a furious runing away, got by a ſpoil'd mouth, or an evil habit.

The Help.

To help any, or both of theſe: If it be a young horſe, at the firſt riding, then to his Trench; if of old ſtanding, then to his Snaffle, (for I ſpeak not of the Bit.) Put a pair of Reins, half as long again as any ordinary Reins, and Loops to faſten and unfaſten at the eye of the Snaffle, as other Reins have: Now when you ſee that the horſe will not yield

yield to your hand, but the more you draw, the more he thruſts out his noſe, or the more violently he runs away; then undo the buttons of the Reins from the eys of the Snaffle, and drawing them through the eys, bring them to the buckles of the foremoſt girth, and there button them faſt: Then riding the horſe in that manner, labour him with the gentle motions of your hand, coming and going by degrees; and ſome times accompanied with your ſpur, to gather up his body, and to feel your command, and aſſuredly in a ſmall expence of time he will yield and bring his head where you would place it. And for running away, if you draw one Rein, you turn him about in deſpight of all fury; and if you draw both, you break his chaps, or bring them to his boſom: In the end finding himſelf not able to reſiſt, he will be willing to obey.

Another help for inconſtant Carriage.

There is another foul error in many horſes which theſe Reins alſo cure, as this. When your horſe is either ſo wythie cragg'd (as the Northern man calls it) or ſo looſe and unſteady-necked, that which way ſoever you draw your hand, his head and neck will follow it, ſometimes beating againſt your knees,

ſometimes daſhing againſt your boſom, nay ſometimes knocking you in the face; and indeed generally ſo looſe and incertain, that a man cannot ſay at any time he hath certain or ſteady hold of him. A vice wonderfull incident to Running-Horſes, eſpecially the hot furious ones. In this caſe you ſhall take theſe long Reins; and as before you drew them to the buckles of the gyrths, ſo now Martingal-wiſe draw them from the eyes of the Snaffle, betwixt his fore-legs to the gyrths, and there faſten them. Thus ride him with a conſtant hand, firm and ſomwhat hard; correcting him both with the ſpurs and rod, and ſometimes with ſharp twitches in his mouth when he errs; and with a few weeks labor, his head will come to a conſtant carriage, provided that you labor him as well upon his Gallop as his trot, and leave him not till you find him fully reclaimed.

How any Lady or Gentlewoman ſhall ſpur her Horſe as well as any man, yet unperceived

Take a ſtrong Whale bone, that is at one end of one ſide round, of the other flat, and of a pretty thickneſs; then ruſh grown and ſmall to the other end. All round to the flat end glue a peece of Cord, about an inch and

and an half longer, being to the upper end of the bone as thin as may be, but from the end made wedg-like, thicker and thicker, to half an inch thickneſs or more, as you ſhall find occaſion, being a thing only to bear the bone from the Horſes ſides. Then you ſhall cauſe to be made of Iron a Neck of a ſpur, an handfull or more long, having at the one end ſet a ſharp Rowel as big as a great French Rowel, but not ſet as a mans Rowel, but croſs-wiſe, the pricks looking to the Horſes ſides; the other end of this Neck ſhall bee rough, and with a Shoomakers thread made faſt to the ſmall round end of the whalebone. Then make faſt the great end of the whalebone with leather, glue and nails to the fore-part of the Sideſaddle-tree, and look that the Spur ſtand oppoſite to the ſpurring-place of the Horſes ſides. Now as you do this ſide, ſo do the other ſide alſo.

Then take a ſtrong Ribbon, and faſten it with a loop to the Spurneck on the near ſide, and draw it under the horſes belly upon the far ſide: Then faſten another to the Spur on the far ſide; and faſten both ends at an eaven length under the Pomel of the Saddle, yet ſo as ſhe may command it with her bridle rein.

Now when ſhe will ſpur on the left ſide (which we call the near ſide) let her draw

the Ribbon on the far ſide (which is the right ſide) and when ſhe will ſpur on the right ſide, let her draw her Ribbon on the near ſide; when ſhe will ſpur both ſides at once, let her draw both the Ribbons equally.

Thus much for the Office of the Rider.

THE

THE OFFICE OF THE FEEDER.

An Introduction to the Work, touching the limitation of time for preparing the Running-Horſe.

I Will not diſpute the ſeverall opinions of men in this Kingdom touching the keeping of the Running horſe, becauſe I know many are idle and frivolous, ſome incertain, and a few in the right way. Only in this work I would cleer one paradox, which is ſtrongly maintained and infinitely purſued by many of our beſt profeſſors; and that is the limitation or length of time for the preparing or making ready of an Horſe for a Match or great wager.

There be divers, nay ſome which I know carry the Goddeſſes on their backs, that affirm an Horſe which is exceeding fat, foul, newly taken from graſs, ſoil, or lofty, liberal

and unbounded feeding, cannot be brought to the performance of his best labour under six moneths, five is too little, and four an act of impossibility. By which they rob their Noble master of half a years pleasure, thrust upon him a tyring charge to make the sport loathsom, and get nothing but a cloak for ignorance, and a few false got Crowns that melt as they are possessed.

Yet as Heretiques cite Scriptures, so these find Reasons to defend want of knowledge.

As, the danger of too early exercise; the offence of grease suddenly broken; the moving of evill humors too haistily, which leads to mortal sickness.

And the moderation or helping of all these by a slow proceeding, or bringing of the horse into order by degrees and time, or (as I may say) by an ignorant sufferance.

These Reasons I know have the shew of a good Ground; for too early exercise is dangerous, but not if free from violence.

To break grease too suddenly is an offence unsufferable, for it puts both limbs and life in hazard, but not if purged away by wholsome scourings.

The hasty stirring up of humours in a body where they superabound, and are generally dispersed, and not setled, cannot chuse but breed sickness; but not where discretion and judg-

judgment evacuateth them in wholſom ſweats and moderate airings.

And for the moderation of all theſe, by the tediouſneſs of Time, as two months for the firſt; two moneths for the ſecond, and as much for the laſt : It is like the curing of the Gangrene in an old man; better to dye then be diſmembred, better loſe the prize then bear the charge: For I dare appeal to any noble judgment, whoſe purſe hath experience in theſe actions, if ſix moneths preparation and the dependances belonging to it and his perſon do not devour up an hundred pounds wager.

But you will demand of me what limitation of time I will allow for this purpoſe of preparation? And I anſwer, that two moneths is ſufficient at any time of the year whatſoever, for an old horſe, or an horſe formerly trained, for I ſpeak not of Colts; and he that cannot do it in two moneths, ſhall never do it in ſifteen.

But reply they, No ſcouring is to be allowed, for they are phyſical; they force nature, and ſo hurt nature; they make ſickneſs, and ſo impair health: And that indeed nothing is comparable to the length of time, becauſe Nature worketh every thing her ſelf; and though ſhe be longer, yet ſhe hath leſs danger.

I confeſs that Sybbeſauce ſcourings which are ſtuft with poiſonous ingredients, cannot chuſe but bring forth infirmity; but wholeſom Scourings, that are compoſed of beneficiall and nouriſhing Simples, neither occaſion ſickneſs nor any manner of infirmity, but bring away greaſe and all foulneſs in that kindly and abundant ſort, that one week ſhall effect more then two moneths of dilatory and doubtfull forbearance.

I call it dilatory and doubtfull, becauſe no man (in this lingring courſe) can certainly tel which way the greaſe and other foulneſſe will avoid, as whether into his ordure (which is the ſafeſt) into ſweat (which is hazardous) into his limbs (which is miſchievous) or remain and putrifie in his body (which is mortally dangerous?) Since the iſſue of any of all theſe fall out according to the ſtrength and eſtate of the Horſes body, and the diligence of the Feeder: And if either the one fail in power; or the other in care, farewell Horſe for that year.

All this Envy cannot chuſe but confeſs; only they have one broken crutch to ſupport them, which is, They know no Scouring, therefore they will allow of no Scouring.

Againſt Barbariſm I will not diſpute, only I appeal to Art or Diſcretion, whether Purgation or Sufferance; when Nature is offended, be the better doers.

But

But they reply, by a figure called Abſurdity, That whatſoever is given to any Horſe more then his natural food, and which he will naturally and of his own accord with all willingneſs receive, is both unproper and unwholſom; and therefore he ought not to be forced with any thing againſt his appetite. This I have heard them ſay, and to this I thus anſwer.

The natural food of Man is bread only, all other things (according to the Philoſopher) are ſuperfluous, and ſo to be avoided. At this argument both Humanity and Divinity laughs: For, other helps, as Phyſick, divers meats, and divers means ordained for both even by the power of the Almighty himſelf, tells the contemners hereof how groſsly they erre in this fooliſh opinion.

Nay, allow them a little ſhadow of truth, That things moſt natural, are moſt beneficial: then it muſt follow, that Graſs, or Hay (which is but withered Graſs) is moſt natural, and ſo moſt beneficial. Now Graſs is phyſical, for in it is contained all manner of Simples of all manner of mixtures, as hot, cold, moiſt, dry; of all qualities, all quantities. So that whatſoever I give (which is good) is but that which he hath formerly gathered out of his own nature, only with this difference; That what he gathereth is in a confuſed manner,

clapping

clapping contraries together ſo abundantly, that we are not able to judge where the predominant quality lyeth; and that which we compound is ſo governed by art and reaſon, that we know how it ſhould work, and we expect the event, if it be not croſt by ſome greater diſaſter.

But will they bind themſelves to keep the Running-horſe only with Graſs or Hay? They know then the end of their labour will be loſs. Nay, they will allow Corn, nay divers Corns; ſome nouriſhing and looſing, as Oats and Rye; ſome aſtringent and binding, as Beans; and ſome fatting and breeding both blood and ſpirit, as Wheat: nay, they will allow Bread, nay Bread of divers compoſitions, and divers mixtures, ſome before heat, and ſome after, ſome quick of diſcreſion and ſome ſlow. And if this be not as phyſical as any Scouring a good Horſman gives, I report me to him that ſhall read the Bills.

Nay, theſe Contemners of Scourings will allow an Egg, nay an Egg mixt with other ingredients: And for Butter and Garlick, they will uſe it, though it be never ſo fulſom. The reaſon is, becauſe their knowledge can ariſe to no higher a ſtair in phyſick; and authoriſed Ignorance will ever wage battel with the beſt Underſtanding: like fooliſh Gallants on St. *Georges* day, who neither having

having ability to buy, nor credit to borrow a Gold-chain, ſcorn at them that wear them; or *Martin Marprelate*, that not having Learning worthy of a Deacon, found no felicity but in railing at divine Fathers.

There are another ſort of Feeders, which in a contrary extream run beyond theſe into miſchiefs; and thoſe are they which overſcour their horſes, and are never at peace but when they are giving Potions (which they call Scourings) ſomtimes without cauſe, always without order, bringing upon an horſe ſuch intolerable weakneſs, that he is not able to perform any violent labour.

From this too little, and too much, I would have our Feeder to gather a mean; that is, Firſt to look that his Simples be wholſom: then to the occaſion, that he is ſure there is foulneſs: and laſtly to the eſtate of body, that he may rather augment then decreaſe vigor. So ſhall his work be proſperous, and his actions without controllment.

To conclude, Two months I allow for preparation, and according to that time have laid my Directions. Mine humble ſuit is, out of a ſincere opinion to Truth and Juſtice, ſo to allow or diſallow, to refrain or imitate.

The

The first ordering of the Running-horse, according to the several estates of their Bodies.

This office of the Feeder, albeit in general it belong to all Horsmen, yet it particular it is most appropriate to the Feeder of the Running-horse; because other general horses have a general way of feeding, these an artificial and prescript form, full of curiosity and circumspection; from which whosoever errs, he shall sooner bring his horse to destruction then perfection.

Therefore when an Horse is matcht, or to be matcht for a Running course, you are principally to regard the estate of body in which the horse is at the time of his matching. And this estate of body I divide into three several kinds.

The first is, if he be very fat, foul, and either taken from grass or soil.

The second, if he be extream lean and poor, either through over-riding, disorder or other infirmity.

And the third, if he be in good and well-liking estate, having had good usage and moderate exercise.

If he be in the first estate of body, you shall take longer time for his feed, as two

moneths

moneths at the leaſt : for he will ask much labour in airing, great carefulneſs in heating, art and diſcretion in ſcouring, and rather a ſtrict then liberall hand in feeding.

If he be in the ſecond eſtate of body (which is poor) then you ſhall alſo take a longer time as you may, yet you need not ſo much as in the former; both becauſe Graſs cannot much hurt, and exerciſe may go hand in hand with feeding.

This horſe would have moderate and cheerfull airing, as not before or after ſun, rather to increaſe appetite then harden fleſh ; gentle heats, more to preſerve wind then melt glut; and a bountifull hand (but far from cloying) in feeding.

If he be in the third eſtate of body, which is a mean betwixt the other extreams, then a moneth or ſix weeks, or a fortnight or leſs, may be time ſufficient to diet him for his Match: Now as this eſtate participates with both the former, ſo it wou'd borrow from them a ſhare in all their orderings, that is, to be neither too early, nor too late in airings ; laborious, but not painfull in heatings, nouriſhing in ſcouring, and conſtant in a moderate way of feeding.

Now as you regard theſe general eſtates of bodies, ſo you muſt have an eye to certain particular eſtates of bodies : As if an horſe be

fat

fat and foul, yet of a free and ſpending nature, apt quickly to conſume and loſe his fleſh, this horſe muſt not have ſo ſtrict an hand, neither can he endure ſo violent exerciſe as he that is of an hard and ketty diſpoſition, and will feed and be fat upon all meats and all exerciſes.

Again, if your horſe be in extreme poverty through diſorder or miſuſage, yet is by nature very hard and apt both ſoon to recover his fleſh, and long to hold it; then over this horſe you ſhall by no means hold ſo liberal an hand, nor forbear that exerciſe which otherwiſe you would do to the horſe which is of a tender nature, a weak ſtomack, and a free ſpirit. provided always you have regard to his limbs and the imperfection of lameneſs.

Thus you ſee how to look into the eſtates of Horſes bodies, and what time to take for your matchings, I will now deſcend to their ſeveral orderings and dyeting. And becauſe in the fat Horſe is contained both the lean Horſe, and Horſe in reaſonable eſtate of body, I will in him ſhew all the ſecrets and obſervations which are to be imployed in the feeding of all three, without any omiſſion or reſervation whatſoever: For truth, Sir, I have vowed unto you, and truth I will preſent you.

The

The first Fortnights feeding of an Horse for Match that is fat, foul, and either newly taken from Grass or Soil.

If you match an Horse that is fat and foul, either by running at grass, or standing at soil, or by any other means of rest, or too high feeding; you shall (after his body is emptied, and the grass avoided, which will be three or four days) for the first fortnight at the least, rise early in the morning before day, or at the spring of day according to the time of the year; and having put on his Bridle washt in beer, and tyed him up to the rack, take away his dung and other foulness of the stable; then dress him well, as in the Office of the Keeper,

When that work is finished, take a fair large Body-cloth of thick Housewifes Kersie (if it be in winter) or of Cotton or other light Stuffe (if it be in summer) and fold it round about the horses body, then clap on the saddle and girt the foremost girth pretty strait, but the other somwhat slack, and wisp it on each side his heart, that both the girths may be of equal straitness.

Then put before his breast a Breast-cloath sutable to the Body-cloth, and let it cover both his shoulders; Then take a little Beer

into your mouth, and ſpirt it into the horſes mouth, and ſo draw him out of the ſtable, and take his back, leaving a Groom behind you to trim up your ſtable, to carry out dung and to toſs up the litter: For you are to underſtand that the horſe muſt ſtand upon good ſtore of freſh dry litter continually both night and day, and it ſhould be ever Wheat-ſtraw (if poſſible) or Oat-ſtraw (if forced by neceſſity) As for Barley-ſtraw and Rye-ſtraw, they are unwholſom and dangerous; the one doth heart-burn, the other cauſeth ſcouring.

When you are mounted, rack the horſe foot-pace (for you muſt neither amble nor trot, for they hurt ſpeed) at leaſt a mile or two, or more upon ſmooth and ſound ground, and (as neer as you can) to the ſteepeſt hills you can find; there gallop him gently up thoſe hills, ond rack or walk him ſoftly down, that he may cool as much one way as he warmeth another. And when you have thus exerciſed him a pretty ſpace, and ſeeing the ſun beginning to riſe, or elſe riſen, rack down either to ſome freſh river, or clear pond that is fed by a ſweet Spring, and there let him drink at his pleaſure: After he hath drunk: bring him calmly out of the water, and ſo ride him a little ſpace with all gentleneſs, and not according to the uſe of ignorant

, Grooms,

Grooms, ruſh him inſtantly into a Gallop, for that brings with it two miſchiefs, either it teaches the horſe to run away with you as ſoon as he is watered, or elſe refuſe to drink, fearing the violence of his exerciſe which follows upon it.

When you have uſed him a little calmly, then put him into a gentle Gallop, and exerciſe him moderately, as you did before; then walk him a little ſpace, after offer him more water: If he drink, then gallop him again (after calm uſage;) if he refuſe, then gallop him to occaſion thirſt. And thus always give him exerciſe both before and after water.

When he hath drank ſufficient, then bring him home gently, without a wet hair or any ſweat about him.

When you come to the ſtable-door before which your Groom ſhall ever throw all his foul litter continually; there alight, and by whiſtling and ſtretching the horſe upon the ſtraw, and raiſing up the ſtraw under him, ſee if you can make him piſs, which if at firſt he do not, yet with a little cuſtom he will ſoon be brought unto it, and it is an wholſom action both for the horſes health, and the ſweet keeping of the Stable.

This done, bring him into his ſtall, and tie him up to the Rack, then with wiſps rub his legs well, then unlooſe his breaſt-cloth; and

rub his head, neck and breaſt with a dry cloth then take off the ſaddle and hang it by, then his Body-cloth, and rub over all his body and limbs, eſpecially his back where the ſaddle ſtood. Then cloath him up, firſt with a linnen ſheet, then over it a good ſtrong Houſing-cloth, and above it his woollen Body-cloth which in the winter it is not amiſs to have lin'd with ſome thin Cotton or Plad, or other woollen ſtuffe, but in the ſummer the Kerſie it ſelf is ſufficient.

When theſe are girt about him, ſtop his Circingle round with reaſonable big ſoft wiſps and thick, for with them he will lie at beſt eaſe, becauſe the ſmall hard wiſps are ever hurtfull.

After he is cloathed, pick his feet and ſtop them up with cow-dung; and then throw into his Rack a little Bundle of hay, ſo much as a halfpeny bottel in a dear Inne, well choſen duſted, and hard bound together. And this he ſhall tear out, as he ſtandeth on the bridle.

When he hath ſtood on his bridle an hour and better, you ſhall then come to him, and firſt draw his bridle, rub his head, face and nape of the neck with a clean rubber made of new rough hempen cloth, for this is excellent for the head, and diſſolveth all groſs and filthy humours: Then with a clean cloth make the Manger as clean as may be; and

he

he have ſcattered any hay, take it up and throw it back into the Rack. Then you ſhall take a quart of ſweet, dry, old and clean dreſt Oats, of which the heavieſt are the beſt, as thoſe which we call Poland-oats or Cut-oats: For thoſe which are unſweet, breed infirmity; thoſe which are moiſt, cauſe ſwelling in the body, thoſe which are new, breed worms; and they which are half dreſt, deceive the ſtomack and bring the horſe to ruine.

As for the black Oats, though they are tolerable in the time of neceſſity, yet they make foul dung, and hinder a mans knowledg in the ſtate of the horſes body.

This quart of Oats you ſhall ree and dreſs wondrous clean in a Sive that is much leſs then a Riddle, and though bigger then a Reeing-ſive, ſuch an one as will let a light Oat go through, but keep a full one from ſcattering, and ſo give them to the horſe; and if he eat them with a good ſtomack, you may give him another, and ſo let him reſt till it be eleven a clock.

Then come to the Stable, and having rubbed his head, neck and face, dreſs him another quart of Oats (as before) and give it the horſe; then cloſing up the windows and lights leave him till one a clock.

And here you are to underſtand, that the darker you keep your horſe in your abſence,

the better it is, and it will occasion him to lye down and take his rest, when otherwise he would not; and therefore we commonly use to arm the Stables wherein these horses stand round about a loft, and over the Rack with Canvas, both for darkness, warmth, and that no filth may come near the horse.

At one a clock come to him, and dress him another quart of oats, and give them as before, after you have rubbed his head and nape of the neck: then putting away his dung, and making the stable clean, give him a knob of Hay, and so leave him till evening.

At evening come to the Stable, and having made all things clean, bridle as in the morning take off his cloaths, and dresse him as before.

Then cloath, saddle, bring him forth, urge him to empty, mount, rack him abroad, but not to the hills, if you can finde any other plain ground, as meadow, pasture, or the like, especially if it lye along by a River, but in this case you can be no chuser, but must take the most convenient, making a vertue of necessity. Here air him in all points in the evening, as you did in the morning, Galloping both before and after water: Then Rack him up and down, and in your racking observe even from the Stable-dore, in all your

passages

passages, especially when you would have him to empty, to let him smel upon every old and new dung you meet withall, for this will clear his body and repair his stomack.

When you have watred, and spent the evening in airing till within night, (for nothing is more wholsom, or sooner consumeth foulness, then early and late airings:) You shall then rack him home to the stable-door; there alight and do as you did in the morning, both within doors and without, and so leave him on his bridle for an hour and more. Then come again, and as you did in the forenoon, so do now; Rub well, draw his bridle, cleanse the Manger, put up his scattered hay, sift him a quart of Oats, and so let him rest til nine a clock at night.

At nine a clock come to him, and first rub down his legs with wisps, or with a clean cloth, or with your bare hands (which is best of all) then with a clean cloth rub his face, head, chaps, nape of the neck and foreparts, then turn up his cloathes and rub over all his hinder parts; then put down his clothes, and sift him a quart of Oats and give them him; then put into his Rack a little bundle of hay, toss up his litter and make his bed soft, and so leave him till the next morning.

The next morning (as the morning before (come to the horse early, and do every

thing without the omiſſion of any one particle, as hath been formerly declared; and thus you ſhall keep your horſe conſtantly for the firſt fornight, in which by this double daily exerciſe you ſhall ſo harden his fleſh and conſume his foulneſs, that the next fortnight (if you be a temperate man) you may adventure to give him ſome heats,

But here give me leave to digreſs a little for ſatisfaction ſake, and to anſwer objections that may be urged touching the quantity of Provender which I preſcribe, being but a quart at a meal, ſeeing there be many horſes that will eat a much larger proportion, and to ſcant them to this little were to ſtarve, or at the beſt to breed weakneſs.

But if I be underſtood rightly, I ſet not this down as an infallible Rule, but a Preſident that may be imitated, yet altered at pleaſure: For I have left you this Caveat, That if your horſe eat this with a good ſtomack, you may give him another, leaving the proportion to the Feeders diſcretion; becauſe it is impoſſible in writing, to make one meaſure for all ſtomacks. And for mine own part, I choſe the quart as the moſt indifferent proportion; for albeit many horſes will eat more, yet I have known ſome that would hardly eat this: And believe it, what horſe ſoever ſhall but eat this, and in this manner,

manner, he ſhall neither ſtarve, loſe ſtrength, nor be much hungry.

So now again to the giving of Heats.

Four conſiderations in giving of Heats.

Now touching Heats, you are to take to your ſelf theſe four Conſiderations.

1. That two Heats in the week is a ſufficient proportion for any horſe of what condition or ſtate of body ſoever.

2. That one heat ſhould ever be given on that day in the week, on which he is to run his Match; as thus: Your Match-day is a Monday, your Heating-days are then Mondays and Fridays; and the Monday to be ever the ſharper heat, both becauſe it is the day of his Match. and there is three days reſt betwixt it and the other heat. If the day be Tueſday, then the heating days are Tueſdays and Saturdays; if Wedneſday, then Wedneſdays and Saturdays, by reaſon of the Lords day; if on Thurſdays, then Thurſdays and Mondays, and ſo of the reſt.

2. You ſhall give no heat (except in caſe of extremity) in rain or foul weather, but rather to defer hours and change times: for it is unwholſom and dangerous. And therefore in caſe of ſhowers and incertain weather you ſhall have for the horſe a lined hood, with

with lined ears, and the nape of the neck lined to keep out rain; for nothing is more dangerous then cold wet falling into the ears, and upon the nape of the neck and Fillets.

4 Laſtly, obſerve to give the heats (the weather being ſeaſonable) as early in the morning as you can, that is, by the ſpring of day; but by no means in the dark; for it is to the horſe both unwholſom and unpleaſant; to the man a great teſtimony of folly, and to both an act of danger and precipitation.

The ſecond fortnights feeding.

Now to come to the ſecond fortnights feeding: touching your firſt approaching to the Stable, and all other by reſpects, as cleanſing, and the like, you ſhall do all things as in the firſt fortnight, onely before you put on his Bridle, give him a quart of oats, which as ſoon as he hath eaten, bridle him up, and dreſs him, as before ſhewed; then cloath, ſaddle, air, water, exerciſe, and bring him home as before ſhewed; onely you ſhall not put hay into his rack to tear out, but let him eat it out of your hands, handfull after handfull, and ſo leave him on his bridle for an hour more; then come to him, and after rubbing

rubbing, and other ceremonies, ſift him a quart of oats and ſet them by: then take a loaf of bread, that is three days old, or thereabout, and made in this manner.

The firſt Bread:

Take three pecks of clean Beans, and one peck of Wheat, mix them together and grind them, then boult it through a reaſonable fine Raunge, and knead it up with great ſtore of Barm and lightning, but with as little water as may be, labour it in the Trough painfully, knead it, break it, and after cover it warm, and let it lye and ſwell; then knead it over again, and mould it up into big loaves, like twelve-peny houſhold loaves, and ſo bake it well, and let it ſoak ſoundly; after they are drawn turn the bottoms upward, and let them cool.

At three daies old, or thereabout, you may give this bread, but hardly ſooner: for nothing is worſe then new bread; yet if neceſſity compell you that you muſt ſooner give it, or that the bread be clammy or dank, ſo as the Horſe taketh diſtaſt thereat, then cut the loaf into thin ſhivers, and lay it abroad in the Sive to dry; then crumbling it ſmal with his oats, you may give it ſafely.

But to return to my purpoſe, when you have

have taken a loaf of this bread, chip it very well, then cut it into thin ſlyves, and put three or four thereof (ſmall broken) into his oats you had before ſifted, and ſo give them to him:

About eleven a clock come to him, and by ceremonies give him the ſame quantity of bread and oats, and ſo leave him till afternoon.

At one a clock in the afternoon (if you intend not to give him a heat the next day) feed him with bread and oats as you did in the fore-noon, and ſo conſequently every meal following for that day, obſerving every action and motion as before ſhewed.

But if you intend the next day to give him an heat (to which I now bend mine aym) you ſhall then only give him a quart of oats clear ſifted, but no hay, and ſo let him reſt till evening.

At four a clock before you put on his bridle, give him a quart of clean ſifted oats, and when they are eaten; bridle him up, dreſs, cloath, ſaddle, air, water, exerciſe, bring home and order, as before ſhewed, onely give no hay at all.

After he hath ſtood an hour on his bridle, give him a quart of oats, and when they are eaten, put on his head a ſweet muzzel, and ſo let him reſt till nine a clock at night:

Now

Now as touching the uſe of this Muzzell, and which is the beſt, you ſhall underſtand, that as they are moſt uſefull being good and rightly made, ſo they are dangerous and hurtfull, being abuſed and falſly made. The true uſe of them is to keep the horſe from eating up his litter, from gnawing upon boards and mud-walls, and indeed to keep him from eating any thing but what he receiveth from your own hands.

Theſe Muzzels are ſomtimes made of leather, and ſtampt full of holes, or elſe cloſe, but they are unſavoury and unwholſom: for if it be allomed leather, the allom is offenſive; if it be tann'd or liquored leather, the Tanners ouze and greaſe are fully as unpleaſant. Beſides, they are too cloſe, and too hot, and both make an horſe ſick, and cauſe him to retain his dung longer in his body, then otherwiſe he would do.

The beſt Summer Muzzell, (and indeed the beſt generally at all times, is the Ner-muzzell, made of Strong pack-threed, and knit exceeding thick and cloſe in the bottom, and ſo inlarged wider and wider upward, to the middle of the horſes head; then bound about the top with Tape, and on the near-ſide a loop, and on the farre-ſide a long ſtring to faſten it to the horſes head.

The beſt Winter-muzzell (and indeed tolerable

tolerable at any time) is that which is made of double Canvas, with a round bottom and a ſquare lattice window of ſmall tape before both his noſtrils, down to the very bottom of the muzzell, and upward more then a hand-full: this muſt alſo have a loop and a ſtring to faſten it about the horſes head.

At nine a clock at night come to the Stable, and after by ceremonies done, give him a quart of oats clean ſifted, and when they are eaten, put on his Muzzell, toſs up his litter, and ſo leave him.

The next day early in the morning, come to the horſe (if he be ſtanding, but if he be laid, do not diſturb him) and whilſt he is lying, take a quart of oats clean ſifted and rubbed between your hands, and waſh them in ſtrong Ale, and give them to the horſe; when they are eaten bridle him up, and dreſs him, then ſaddle as before ſhewed; being ready to depart, give him a new laid Egg or two, then waſh his mouth after it with a little Beer or Ale, and ſo lead away: at the door urge him to empty, then mount and rack him gently to the courſe, ever and anon making him ſmell another horſes dung.

When you are come within a mile or thereabout of the ſtarting-poſt, alight and take off his body-cloath, and Breaſt-cloath, and girt on the ſaddle again: then ſending away

away your Groom both with thoſe Cloaths, and other dry Cloaths to rub with, let him ſtay at the laſt end of the courſe till you come: then your ſelf rack your horſe gently up to the ſtarting poſt, and beyond, making him ſmell to that poſt, as you ſhould alſo do to the firſt poſt, (which we call the weighing poſt) that he may take notice of the beginning and ending of the courſe. There ſtart your horſe roundly and ſharply, at neer a three quarters ſpeed, and according to his ſtrength of body, ability of wind, and cheerfulneſs of ſpirit, run him the whole courſe through: But by no means do any thing in extremity, or above his wind; but when you find him a little yeild, then give him a little eaſe, ſo that all he doth may be done with pleaſure and not with anguiſh; For this manner of training will make him take delight in his labour, and ſo increaſe it; The contrary will breed diſcomfort, and make exerciſe irkſome.

Alſo during the time you thus courſe him, you ſhall note upon what ground he runneth beſt, and whether up the hill or down the hill; whether on the ſmooth or on the rough, on the wet or on the dry, or on the levill or the earth ſomewhat riſing; and according as you find his nature, ſo maintain him for your own advantage.

When

When you have finiſhed the heats, and a little ſlightly gallopt him up and down to rate his wind and cheer his ſpirits, you ſhall then (the Groom being ready) ride into ſome warm place, as under the covert of ſome hedge, wall, buſhes or trees, into ſome hollow dry ditch, pit, or other defence from the air, and there light, and firſt with a glaſſing-knife or (as ſome call it) a ſcraping knife, made either of ſome broken ſword blade, ſome old broken Sythe, or for want of them, of a thin piece of old, hard oaken wood, and faſhioned like a long broad knife, with a ſharp edge, and uſing this with both your hands, ſcrape off all the ſweat from your horſe in every part (buttocks excepted) till you find there will no more ariſe; ever and anon moving him up and down: Then with dry cloathes rub him all over painfully (buttocks excepted) then take off the ſaddle, and having glaſſed his back and rub'd it neer dry, put on his Body-cloth and Breaſt-cloath, and ſet on the ſaddle again, and girt it, then mount and gallop him gently forth again a little pace, ever and anon rubbing his head, neck, and body as you ſit, then walk him about the field to cool him; and when you find he drieth apace, then rack him homeward, ſometimes racking

racking and ſometimes galloping; but by no means bring him to the Stable, till you find him throughly dry.

When you are come to the Stable dore, intice him to empty, then ſet him up and tie him to the Rack, and (as having prepared it before) give him this ſcouring, made in this manner.

The firſt Scouring:

Take a pint of the Syrope of Roſes, or a pint of ſtrong honyed water, and diſſolve into it of Caſſia, Agarick and Myrrhe, of each half an ounce, and ſymbolize and jumble them together in a Vyall glaſs.

Then being muld, and made warm at the fire, and the horſe newly come from his heat (as before ſhewed) give him this ſcouring, for it is a ſtrong one, and avoydeth all manner of molten greaſe and foulneſs.

Ordering of the Horſe after his ſcouring.

As ſoon as you have given him this ſcouring, preſently let your Groom fal to rubbing his legs, and do your ſelf take off his ſaddle and cloathes; and finding his body dry, run ſlightly over it with your Curry comb, after

with the French Bruſh, and laſtly, rub him all over with dry cloathes, eſpecially his head, nape of the neck, and about his heart; then cloath him up warm as at other times, and wiſp him round with great warm wiſps, and if you throw over him a looſe blanket, it will not be amiſs in theſe extraordinary times, eſpecially if the ſeaſon be cold.

The horſe muſt faſt full two hours after the receit of the ſcouring; but yet depart not out of the Stable, but keep the horſe waking; for reſt hinders the medicine, and motion makes it work.

After he hath faſtned on the bridle two hours, then you ſhall take a handfull of wheat ears, being your Polland wheat, that is without Awnes, and coming to the Horſe, firſt handle the roots of his ears, then put your hands under his cloathes againſt his heart upon his flanks, and on the neather part of his thighs; and if you find any new ſweat ariſe, or any coldneſs of ſweat, or if you ſee his body beat, or his breath move faſt then forbear to give him any thing, for it ſhews there is much foulneſs ſtirred up, on which the medicine working with a conquering quality, the horſe is brought to a little ſickneſs; therefore in this caſe you ſhall onely take off his bridle, put on his Coller, toſs up

up his litter, and abſent your ſelf (having made the ſtable dark and ſtill) for other two hours, which is the utmoſt end of that ſickneſs. But if you find no ſuch offence, then give him the ears of wheat, by three or four together, and if he eat this handfull give him another.

After he hath eaten the wheat ears, give him a little knob of hay clean duſted, and draw his bridle rubbing his head well.

An hour after his hay, ſift him a quart of oats, and to them put two or three handfull of ſpelted beans, which you ſhall cauſe to be reed and dreſt ſo clean as is poſſible from all manner of hulls, duſt and filth whatſoever, ſo as there may be nothing but the clean Beans: to theſe oats and beans you ſhall break two or three ſhives of bread clean chipt, and give all to the horſe, and ſo leave him for two or three hours.

At evening (before you dreſs him) give him the like quantity of oates, beans, and bread, and when he hath eaten them, bridle him, dreſs and cloathe him; for you ſhall neither ſaddle or air him forth, becauſe this evening after his heat, the horſe being foul, and the ſcouring yet working in his body, he may not receive any cold water at all.

After he is dreſt, and hath ſtood two hours on his bridle, then take three pints of

clean ſifted oats, and waſh them in ſtrong Ale, and give them to the horſe; for this will inwardly cool him as if he had drunk water.

After he hath eaten his waſht meat, and reſted upon it a little ſpace, you ſhall at his feeding times, (which hath been ſpoken of before) with oats and ſpelt Beans, or Oats and bread, or all together, or each ſeverall and ſimple of it ſelf, according to the appetite and liking of the horſe, feed him that night in plentifull manner, and leave a knob of hay in his rack when ye go to bed.

The next day very early, firſt feed, then dreſs, cloath, ſaddle, air, water, and bring home as at other times; onely have a more carefull eye to his emptying, and ſee how his greaſe and foulneſs waſteth.

At his feeding times, feed as was laſt ſhewed you, onely but little hay, and keep your heating days, and the preparation the day before, as was before ſhewed without omiſſion or addition.

Thus you ſhall ſpend the ſecond fortnight, in which your horſe having received 4. heats, horſman like given him, and four ſcourings, there is no doubt but his body will be drawn inwardly clean; you ſhall then the third fortnight order him according to the Rules following.

The

The third fortnights feeding.

This third fortnight you ſhall make his bread finer then it was formerly, as thus.

The ſecond Bread.

You ſhall take two pecks of clean Beans, and two pecks of fine Wheat, grind them on the black ſtones, ſearce them through a fine Raunge, and knead it up with Barm, and great ſtore of lightning, working it in all points, and baking it in the ſame ſort as was ſhewed you in the former bread.

With this bread, having the cruſt cut clean away, and being old, as before ſhewed, with ſpelt Beans and clean ſifted Oats, feed your horſe this fortnight as you did the former, obſerve his dreſſings, airings, feedings, heatings, and preparation, as in the former fortnight; onely with theſe differences.

Firſt, you ſhall not give your Heats ſo violently as before, but with a little more pleaſure; as thus,

If the firſt heat have violence, the ſecond ſhall have eaſe, and indeed none to overſtrain him, or to make his body ſore.

Next, you ſhall not after his heats, give him any more of the former ſcouring; but

inſtead thereof inſtantly upon the end of the heat after the horſe is a little cooled and cloathed up;and in the ſame place where you rub him,give him a Ball as big as an hens egg of that Confection which is mentioned in the office of the Farrier, and goeth by this title,

The true manner of making thoſe Cordial Balls which cure any violent cold or glanders, which, &c.

The Fourth and laſt fortnights feeding.

The fourth and laſt fortnight you ſhall make your bread much finer then either of the former.

The laſt and beſt Bread.

Take three pecks of fine Wheat, and one peck of Beans, grind them on the black ſtones, and boult them through the fineſt boulter you can get: then knead it up with ſweet Ale, Barm and new ſtrong Ale, and the Barm beaten together, and the whites of twenty or thirty eggs; but in any wiſe no water at all, but in ſtead thereof ſome ſmall quantity of new milk, then work it up, bake it, and order it as the former.

With this bread, having the cruſt cut clean away,and with Oats well funned, beaten, and rubbed between your hands, then new winnowed,

nowed, ſifted and dreſt, with the pureſt ſpelt Beans, and ſome fine Chiltern Wheat, with any ſimple or any compound: feed your horſe at his feeding times, as in the fortnight laſt mentioned.

You ſhall keep your heating days the firſt week or fortnight, as you did the former fortnight, but the laſt week you ſhall forbear one heat, and not give any five days before the match day, onely you ſhall give him ſtrong and long airings.

You ſhall not need this fortnight, to give him any ſcouring at all.

If this fortnight morning and evening you burn the beſt Frankinſence in your ſtable, you ſhall find it exceeding wholſom for the Horſe, and he will take wonderfull delight therein.

In this fortnight, when you give the Horſe any waſht meat, waſh it in the whites of eggs, or Muskadine, for that is more wholſom and leſs purſie.

This fortnight give the horſe no hay, but what he taketh out of your hand after his heats, and that in little quantity, and clear duſted.

The laſt week of this fortnight, if the horſe be a foule feeder, you muſt uſe the Muzzell continually; but if he be a clean Feeder, then three days before the match is ſufficient.

The morning the day before your match, feed well both before and after airing, and water as at other times; before noon, and after noon ſcant his portion of meat a little; before and after evening airing, feed as at noon, and water as at other times, but be ſure to come home before ſun-ſet.

Late at night feed as you did in the evening. Now I do not ſet you down what meat to feed with all, becauſe you muſt be ruled according to the Horſes ſtomack, and what beſt he liketh, of that give him a pretty pittance, whether ſimple or compounded; onely as neer as you can, forbear bread and beans.

This day you ſhall coule your horſe, ſhoo him, and do all extraordinary things of ornament about him, provided there be nothing to give offence or hinder him in feeding, reſting, emptying, or any other naturall or beneficiall action; For I have heard ſome Horſmen ſay; That when they had ſhod their Horſes with light ſhooes, and none other actions of ornament about them the night before the courſe; that their horſe; have taken ſuch ſpeciall notice thereof, that they have refuſed both to eat, lie down, or empty: But you muſt underſtaud that thoſe horſes muſt be old, and long experienced in this exerciſe, or otherwiſe find

find diſtaſt at theſe actions; as uneaſineſs in ſhooes, heat and cloſneſs in the muzzell, diſorderly platting or folding tails, and the like, or they cannot reach theſe ſubtile apprehenſions:

For mine own part, touching the nice and ſtrait plaiting up of horſes tails in the manner of Sakers, or Docks, with tape or ribban, which is now in generall uſe, howſoever the ornament may appear great to the eye, yet I do not much affect it; becauſe I know, if an ignorant hand have the workmanſhip thereof he may many ways give offence to the Horſe, and in avoiding cumberſomneſs, breed a great deale more comber: therefore I wiſh every one, rather to paſs by curioſity (which they call neceſſary ornament) then by theſe falſe Graces to do injury to the Horſe. Now for the neceſſary and indifferent things which are to be done, I had rather have them finiſhed the day before, then on the morning of the courſe, becauſe I would have the horſe that morning to find neither trouble nor vexation.

The next morning (which is the match day) come to the Horſe very early, take off his Muzzell, rub his head well, right his cloathes, and give them eaſe by unwiſping, and uſing the plain Circingle; then give him a pretty quaintity of oats waſhed in Muskadine,

dine, or the whites of eggs; or if he refuſe them, try him with fine dreſt oats mixt with wheat, or oats ſimple: when he hath eaten them, if he be an evil or ſlow emptier, walk him abroad, & in the places where he uſed to empty, there intice him to empty, which as ſoon as he hath done, bring him home, and let him reſt till you have warning to make ready.

But if he be a good and free emptier, then ſtir him not, but let him lie quiet.

When you have warning to make ready, come to the Horſe, and having waſht his ſnaffle with Muskadine, take off the Muzzle and bridle him up; but before you bridle, if you think him too empty, give him three or four mouthsfull of the waſhed meat laſt ſpoken of, then bridle up and dreſs him; after pitch the Saddle and Girths with Cordwainers wax, ſet it on and girt it gently, ſo as he may have a feeling, but no ſtraitneſs: then lay a clean ſheet over the ſaddle, over it his ordinary cloathes, then his body-cloth and breaſt-cloath, and wiſp him round with ſoft wiſps; then if you have a counterpane, or cloath of State for bravery ſake, let it be faſtned above all. Being now ready to draw out, give him half a pint of Muskadine, and ſo lead away.

In all your leadings upon the courſe, uſe gentle

gentle and calm motions, ſuffering the horſe to ſmell on every dung. And in eſpeciall places of advantage, as where you find ruſhes, long graſs lying, heath, or the like, walk him in, and intice him to piſs. But if you find no ſuch help, then in eſpecial places on the courſe and chiefly towards the later end, (and having uſed the ſame means before) break ſome of the wiſps under him, and intice him to piſs.

Alſo in your leading, if any white or thick foam or froth riſe about the horſes mouth, with a clean handkerchiefe wipe it away, and carrying a bottle of clean water about you, waſh his mouth now and then therewith.

When you come to the place of ſtart, before you uncloath, rub or chaſe his leggs with hard wiſps; then pick his feet, uncloath, waſh his mouth with water, mount his Rider, ſtart fair, and leave the reſt to Gods good will and pleaſure.

Certain neceſſary Obſervations and Advantages for every Feeder to obſerve in ſundry Accidents.

There is no unreaſonable creature of pleaſure ſubject to ſo many diſaſtrous chances of Fortune, as the Horſe, and eſpecially the running

running horſe, both by reaſon of the multiplicity of diſeaſes belonging unto them, as alſo the violence of their exerciſe, and the nice tenderneſs of their keeping: and therefore it behoveth every Feeder to be armed with ſuch obſervations as may diſcern miſchiefs, and thoſe helps which may amend them when they happen.

Of meat and Drink.

The firſt obſervation therefore that I would arm our Feeder withall, is the true diſtribution of meat and drink.

Let him then obſerve if there be any meat or drink, or other nouriſhment which he knoweth to be good for the horſe, yet he refuſeth to eat it: in this caſe he ſhall not violently thruſt it upon him, or by force cram him therewith, but by gentle degrees and cunning inticements, and by proceſs of time, win him thereunto, tempting him when he is moſt hungry or moſt dry; and if he get but a bit at a time, it will ſoon increaſe to a greater quantity, and ever let him have leſs then he deſireth; and that he may the ſooner be brought unto it, mix the meat he loveth beſt with that he loveth worſt, till both be made alike familiar, and ſo ſhall the horſe be ſtranger to nothing that is good or wholſome.

Obſer-

Obſervation for Lameneſs.

Our Feeder muſt obſerve if his horſe be ſubject to lameneſs or ſtifneſs, to ſurbait or tenderneſs of feet, then to give him his heats upon ſmooth Carpet earth, and to forbear ſtrong ground, hard high-ways, croſs ruts and furrows till extremity compell him.

Obſervation from the eſtate of the body.

Our Feeder muſt obſerve, that the ſtrongeſt eſtate of body (which I account the highest and fulleſt of fleſh, ſo it be good, hard, and without inward foulneſs) to be the beſt and ableſt for the performance of theſe wagers; yet he muſt herein take two conſiderations: the one the ſhape of the horſes body, the other his inclination and manner of feeding.

For the ſhape of body, There be ſome horſes that are round, plump, and cloſe knit together, ſo that they will appear fat and wel ſhaped, when they are lean and in poverty. Others are raw-boned, ſlender, and looſe knit together, and will appear lean and deformed when they are fat, foul, and full of groſs humors.

So likewiſe for their Inclinations, ſome horſes (as the firſt) will feed outwardly, and carry a thick rib, when they are inwardly cleanas may be. There be others (as the later) that will appear lean to the eye, and ſhew nothing but skin and bone, when they are inwardly onely greaſie. In this caſe the Feeder hath two helps to advantage his knowledge, the one outward, the other inward.

The outward help is the outward handling and feeling of the horſes body generally over all his ribs, but particularly upon his ſhort and hindmoſt ribs.

If his fleſh generally handle ſoft and looſe, and the fingers ſink into it as into Down, then is the horſe foul without all queſtion; but if generally it be hard and firm, only upon the hindmoſt rib is ſoftneſs, then he hath greaſe and foul matter within him, which muſt be avoided, how lean or poor ſoever he appear in outward ſpeculation.

The inward help is onely ſharp exerciſe and ſtrong ſcourings: the firſt will diſſolve the foulneſs, the later will bring it away.

Obſervation from the privy parts.

Our Feeder muſt obſerve his horſes ſtones, for if they hang down ſide, or low from his body, then is the horſe out of luſt and heart

and is either ſick of greaſe, or other foul humors; but if they lie cloſe couched up, and hid in a ſmall room, then is he healthfull and in good plight.

Obſervation for the Limbs.

Our Feeder muſt obſerve ever the night before he runs any match, or ſore heat, to bath his Horſe leggs well from the knees and cambrels downwards, either with clarified Doggs greaſe (which is the beſt) or Trotters oyl (which is the next) or elſe the beſt Hogs greaſe, which is ſufficient, and to work it in with the labour of his hands, and not with fire: for what he gets not in the firſt night, will be got in the next morning; and what is not got in the next morning, will bee got in when he comes to uncloath at the end of the courſe: ſo that you ſhall need to uſe the oyntment but once; but the Friſcaſe or Rubbing as oft as you find opportunity.

Obſervation for water.

Our Feeder ſhall obſerve, that albeit I give no direction for watering the horſe after the heats, yet he may in any of the later fortnights (finding his horſe clean and his greaſe conſumed) ſomwhat late at night, as about

ſix

ſix a clock give him water in reaſonable quantity being made luke warm, and faſting an hour after it. Alſo if through the unſeaſonableneſs of the weather, you cannot water abroad, then you ſhall at your watering hours water in the houſe with warm water as aforeſaid. Nor need you in this caſe heat all your water, but making a little very hot, put it into a greater, and ſo make all luke-warm. If you throw an handfull of Wheat-meal, Bran, or Oat-meal finely powdred (but Oat-meal is the beſt) into the water, it is very wholſome.

Obſervation for the ground to run on.

Our Feeder ſhall obſerve. That if the ground whereon he is to run his match, be dangerous, and apt for miſchievous accidents, as ſtrains, over-reaches, ſinew. bruiſes, and the like, that then he is not bound to give all his heats thereon; but having made the Horſe acquainted, with the nature thereof, then either to take part of the Courſe, as a mile, two or three, according to the goodneſs of the ground, and ſo to run his horſe forth and again (which we call turning heats) provided always that he end his heat at the weighing-poſt, and that he make not his courſe leſs but rather more in quantity then

that he muſt run. But if for ſome eſpeciall cauſes he like no part of the courſe; then he may many times (but not ever) give his heat upon any other good ground, about any ſpatious and large field, where the horſe may lay down his body, and run at pleaſure.

Obſervation from Sweat.

Our feeder ſhall take eſpeciall regard in al his airings, heatings, and all manner of exerciſes whatſoever to the ſweating of his horſe, and the occaſions of his ſweating; as if an horſe ſweat upon little or no occaſion; as walking a foot pace, ſtanding ſtil in the ſtable, and the like, it is then apparent that the horſe is faint, foul fed, and wanteth exerciſe.

If upon good occaſion, as ſtrong heats, great labour and the like, he ſweat, yet his ſweat is white froth and like ſope-ſuds, then is the horſe inwardly foul, and wanteth alſo exerciſe But if the ſweat be black, and as it were only water thrown upon him, without any frothineſs, then is the horſe clean fed, in good luſt and good caſe, and you may adventure riding without danger.

Obſervation from the Hair.

Our Feeder ſhall obſerve his horſes Hair

in generall, but especially his neck, and those parts which are uncovered, and if they lie slick, smooth and close, and hold the beauty of their naturall colour, then is the Horse in good case; but if they be rough, or staring, or if they be discoloured, then is the horse inwardly cold at the heart, and wanteth both cloathes and warm keeping.

Many other Observations there be, but these are most materiall, and I hope sufficient for any reasonable understanding.

THE

THE OFFICE OF THE KEEPER.

How to keep any Horſe for pleaſure, Hunting or Travel, &c.

I Would have our Keeper of theſe ordered Horſes, to riſe early in the morning of day, or before (according to the ſeaſon of the year) and to ſift the Horſe the quantity of three pints of good, old and dry Oats, and put to them an hand full or two of ſpelt Beans, hulls and all, and ſo give them to the Horſe.

Of Dreſſing and Watering.

After he hath eaten them, let him dres him, that is to ſay, he ſhall firſt curry him all over with the Iron comb, from the head to the tail, from the top of the ſhoulder to the knee, and from the top of his buttock to the hinder cambrell; then duſt him all over with a clean duſting cloath, or with an horſe

tail made faſt to an handle: then curry him all over with the french bruſh, beginning with his forehead, temples and cheeks, ſo down his neck, ſhoulders and fore leggs, even to the ſetting on of his Hooves, ſo alongſt his ſides and under his belly; and laſtly, all about his buttocks and hinder leggs, even to the ground; then you ſhall go over again with your duſter, then over all parts with your wet hands, and not leave (as neer as you can one looſe hair about him, nor one wet hair; for what your hands did wet, your hands muſt rub dry again: you ſhall alſo with your wet hands cleanſe his ſheath, his yard, his cods and his tuell, and indeed not leave any ſecret place uncleanſed, as ears, noſtrils, fore-bowels, and between his hinder thighs. Then you ſhall take an hair-cloath and with it rub him all over, but eſpecially his head, face, eyes, cheeks, between his chaps, on the top of his fore-head, in the nape of the neck, down his leggs, feetlocks and about his paſterns. Laſtly, you ſhall take a clean woolen cloath, and with it rub him all over, beginning with his head and face, and ſo paſſing through all parts of his body and limbs before ſpoken of. Then take a wet mane-cloath, and comb down his mane and tail.

Then ſaddle him and ride him out to wa-

ter,

ter, warm him both before and after water very moderately, and ſo bring him home dry without ſweat; then cloath him up, after you have rubbed his head, body and leggs, and let him ſtand on his bridle more then an hour.

Ordinary Keeping

After he hath ſtood an hour, give him the former quantity of provender, and the ſame in kind.

After he hath eaten his provender, give him into his rack a pretty bundle of hay, and ſo let him reſt till noon.

At noon give him the former quantity of provender, and the ſame in kind, and ſo let him reſt till evening. onely renewing his hay if there be occaſion.

At evening dreſs him as in the morning, then ride him forth to water, and do as you did in the morning.

When you come home and have cloathed him up, let him ſtand on his bridle as before, then give him the former quantity of provender, ſo let him reſt till nine a clock at night; at which time give him the former quantity of provender, and a pretty bundle of hay, and ſo let him reſt till the next morning.

Alſo obſerving ordinary keeping ever after your dreſſing, and at ſuch times as you find beſt convenience, to bathe all his fore-leggs from the knees and Cambrels downward with cold water, for it is wholſome, and both comforteth the ſinews, and prevents ſcabbs and ſwellings.

Keeping in Travell and Sport.

Thus you ſhall do concerning his ordinary keeping at home where the Horſe hath reſt, and that you may diſpoſe of hours as you pleaſe: but if you be either in travel, in ſport, or other occaſion, ſo that you cannot obſerve theſe particular times, then you muſt divide the main and whole quantity of meat into fewer parts and greater quantities, and ſo give them at the beſt convenience, ever obſerving to give the leaſt quantity before travel as a third part before mounture, and the two other when you come to reſt.

Nor would I have you to diſtract your mind with any doubt or amazement, becauſe I preſcribe you five ſeverall times of feeding in one day, as if it ſhould either over-charge you, or over-feed your horſe: queſtionleſs there is no ſuch matter when you look into the true proportion: for it cannot be denied that whoſoever is worthy of a good horſe,

or

or good means to keep a good horſe, cannot allow him leſs then one peck a day; nay, the Carrier, Carter, Poulter and Packhorſe, will allow half a peck at waterings, and this allowance which I ſet down comes to no more: for fifteen p nts of oats, and one pint of ſpelt beans upheaped, makes two gallons, and that is one peck *Wincheſter* meaſure.

Now to give it at twice it fills the ſtomack more, makes the digeſtion worſe, and the appetite weak: whereas to give leſs, but more oft, the ſtomack is ever craving, the digeſtion always ready, and the appetite never wanting, ſo that health (without diſorder) can never be a ſtranger, therefore once again thus for ordinary keeping.

Of giving Heats, Hunting and Travell.

But if you intend to give an heat, as to hunt, gallop, travell, or the like, (which I would wiſh you to do once, twice, or thrice a week according to the ability of your horſe) then obſerve all your former obſervations, onely the night before give him little or no hay at all:

In the morning before his heat very early and before his dreſſing, give him three or four handfull of clean ſifted oats, waſht either in ſtrong Beer or Ale. Then dreſs him,

ſaddle him, and give him his heat, he having firſt emptied himſelf well.

Ordering after Labour:

After his heat, or end of labour, rub him carefully, and bring him dry into the ſtable; then after he is cloathed up, let him ſtand on his bridle at leaſt two hours, then give him a little bundle of hay to teare out upon his bridle, and an hour after feed him as hath been before ſhewed, onely with his firſt oats give him an handfull or better of hemp-ſeed well duſted and mixt.

At night warm him a little water and give it him luke-warm, with a little fine pounded oatmeal thrown upon it, then an hour after give him his provender, and a pretty bundle of hay, and ſo let him reſt till the next morning.

The next morning do all things as in his ordinary keeping.

Some eſpeciall Precepts.

If he be a choice horſe let him ſtand on litter both night and day, yet change oft and keep the planchers clean. If he be otherwiſe, then uſe your own diſcretion.

If you intend to travell or journey in the

the morning, then give no hay, or but little the night before; if you journey in the afternoon; then give no hay, or but little in the morning.

If your horſe ſweat by exerciſe, take off the ſweat (before you rub him) with the Glaſſing-knife, which is either a piece of a broken ſword-blade, or a piece of a broken Syth, for this will make a clean, a ſmooth, and a ſhining coat.

In journeying ride moderately the firſt hour or two, but after according to your occaſions:

Water before you come to your Inne, if you can poſſibly; but if you cannot, then give warm water in the Inne, after the Horſe hath fed, and is fully cooled within, and outwardly dried.

Trotters oyl is an excellent oyntment, being applied very warm, and well chafed into your horſes limbs and ſinews, to nimble and help ſtifneſs and lameneſs. And Dogs greaſe is better, therefore never want one of them in your ſtable.

Of Waſhing and Walking.

Neither waſh your horſe nor walk your horſe; for the firſt indangereth foundring in the body or feet, and breedeth all ſurfaits; the

the latter is the ground of all ſtrong colds, which turn to glanders and rottenneſs; but if neceſſity compell you to either, as foul waies, or long ſtays, then rather waſh your Horſes leggs with pailes of water at the ſtable door, then to indanger him in either pond or river. And for walking, rather ſit on his back to keep his Spirits ſtirring, then to lead him in his hand, and with dull ſpirits to receive all manner of miſchiefs.

This I think ſufficient for the office of the Keeper.

THE

THE OFFICE OF THE AMBLER.

Obſervations in Ambling.

THere is not any motion in an horſe more deſired, more uſefull, nor indeed more hard to be attained unto by a right way, then the motion of Ambling; and yet (if we will beleeve the proteſtations of the Profeſſors) not any thing in all the Art of Horſmanſhip more eaſie, or more ſeverall ways to be effected, every man conceiving to himſelf a ſeverall method, and all thoſe methods held as infallible maxims that can never fail in the accompliſhment of the work.

Mens opinions and Errors:

But they which know truths, know the errors in theſe opinions, for albeit every man that hath hardly a ſmell of Horſmanſhip, can diſcourſe of a way how to make an horſe amble, yet when they come to the performance

formance of the motion, their failings are ſo great, and their errors ſo groſs, that for mine owne part, I never yet ſaw an exact Ambler. I confeſs ſome one man may make ſome one horſe amble well and perfectly; nay, more then one, peradventure many, and thereby aſſume to himſelf a name of perfection, yet ſuch a man have I ſeen erre groſly, and ſpoyl more then his labour was able to recompence.

But leaving mens errors, becauſe they are paſt my reformation, I will onely touch at ſome principall obſervations which in mine opinion I hold to be the eaſieſt, the certaineſt and readieſt for the effecting of this work; and withall glance at thoſe abſurdities which I have ſeen followed, though to little purpoſe, and leſs benefit.

Ambling by the plowed field.

There is one commends the new plowed lands, and affirms, that by toyling the horſe thereon in his foot pace, there is no way ſo excellent for the making of him to amble; but he forgets what weakneſs, nay what lameneſs, ſuch diſorderly toyle brings to a young horſe nay to any horſe; becauſe the work cannot be done without wearineſs, and no wearineſs is wholſome.

Ambling

Ambling by the Gallop!

Another will teach his horſe to amble from the Gallop, by ſudden ſtopping, a more ſudden chocking him in the cheeks of the mouth, thruſting the horſe into ſuch an amazedneſs betwixt his gallop and his trot, that loſing both he cannot chuſe but find out ambling.

But this man forgets not alone the error before ſpoken, (which is too great toyle) but alſo ſpoyls a good mouth (if the horſe had one) loſes a good Rain (if there were any) and by over-reaching and clapping one foot againſt another, indangers upon every ſtep an hoof-breach, or ſinew-ſtrain

Ambling by Weights.

Another ſays there is nothing of ſuch uſe for ambling, as weights, and thereupon one loads his horſe with unmercifull ſhooes of intollerable weight, and forgets how they make him enterfere, ſtrike ſhort with his hind-feet, and though his motion be true, yet is ſo ſlow that it is not worth his labour.

Another foulds great weights of lead about his feetlock paſterns, and forgets that they

they have all the miſchiefs of the former, beſides the indangering of incurable ſtrains, the cruſhing of the crownet, and the breeding of ring-bones, crown-ſcabs and quitter bones.

Another loads his horſe upon the fillets with earth, lead, or ſome other maſſie ſubſtance, and forgets the ſwaying of the back, the over-ſtraining of the fillets, and a generall diſabling of all the hinder parts.

Ambling in hand, or not ridden.

Another ſtruggles to make his horſe amble in his hand before he mount his back, by the help of ſome wall, ſmooth pale or rail, and by chocking the horſe in the mouth with the bridle-hand, and correcting him with his rod on the hinder houghs, and under the belly when he treadeth falſe, and never remembers into what deſperate franticknes it drives an horſe before he can make him underſtand his meaning, as plunging, rearing, ſprauling out his leggs, and uſing a world of other antick poſtures, which once ſetled, are hardly ever after reclaimed: beſides, when he hath ſpent all his labour, and done his utmoſt, as ſoon as he mounts his horſes back, the horſe is as far to ſeek of his pace as if he had never known ſuch a motion.

Ambling by the help of Shooes.

Another finds out a new ſtratagem, and in deſpite of all oppoſition in the Horſe, will make him amble perfectly, and thereupon he makes him a pair of hinder ſhooes with long ſpurns or plates before the toes, and of ſuch length, that if the horſe offer to trot, the hinder foot beats the forefoot before it.

But he forgets that the ſhooes are made of Iron, and the Horſes Leggs of Fleſh and blood, neither doth he remember with what violence the hinder foot follows the fore-foot, nor that every ſtroke it gives, can light upon any place, but the back ſinews, then which there is no part more tender, nor any wound that brings ſuch incurable lameneſs.

Ambling by the help of fine Liſts.

Another (out of quaintneſs more then ſtrong reaſon) ſtrives to make his horſe amble by taking of fine ſoft liſts, and fouldſing them ſtrait about the Cambrell in that place where you garter an horſe for a ſtifle-ſtrain, and then turn him to graſs for a fortnight or more, in which time (ſaith he) he will fall to a perfect amble, (for it is true he cannot

cannot trot but with pain) then taking away the lists, the work is finished.

But (under the correction of the professors of this foreign trick, for it is a *Spanish* practice) I must assure them, that if they gain their purpose, they must offend the members. If they hurt not the limbs, they lose their labour; but however this is most assured, that the amble thus gained, must be disgracefull, crambling and cringing in the hinder parts, without comliness, speed, or clear deliverance.

Ambling by the Hand only.

Another (and he calls himself the *Master Ambler of all Amblers*) affirms there is no true way of making an horse to amble but by the hand only, and I am of his opinion, could the secret be found out, or could a man make a horse do all that he imagined, and as he imagined; but horses are rebellious, and men are furious, and the least of either of these spoyls the whole work; and it is impossible for any man to fadge an horse to a new motion utterly unknown, against which he will not resist with his uttermost powers. Besides, to do this action with the hand onely, it must onely be done from the Horses mouth, and that mouth must of necessity be altered

altered from his first manner of riding; for to use all one hand must preserve all one motion, and then where is ambling which was not known at the first backing? Again, we strive at the first backing of an horse, to bring his mouth to all sweetness, his rein to all stateliness, and the generall carriage of his body to all comeliness. Now in this course of ambling by the hand onely, the mouth must be changed from the chaps to the weeks of the mouth, which is from sweetness to harshness, his rein must be brought from constancy to inconstancy: for the eyes that did look upward, the nose and muzzell which was couched inward, must be turned outward, and the generall comliness of the Bodies carriage must be brought to disorder and false treading, or else he shall never accompliſh the true art of ambling by the hand onely.

Ambling by the Tramell.

There is another, (I will not call him the best, because his error may be as great as any) and he will make his horse amble by the help of the tramell only, which I confess is neerest the best and most assured way, yet he hath many errors, as followeth.

Errors in the Tramell.

First, he loſeth himſelf in the want of knowledge, for the length of the Tramell, and either he makes it too long, (which gives no ſtroke) or too ſhort (which gives a falſe ſtroke) the firſt makes an horſe hackell and ſhuffle his feet confuſedly, the latter makes him roule and twitch up his hinder feet ſo ſuddenly, that by cuſtome it brings him to a ſtring-halt, from which he will hardly be recovered ever after.

Another loſes himſelf and his labour by miſplacing the Trammell, and out of a niceneſs to ſeem more expert then he is, or out of fearfulneſs to prevent falling (to which the Tramell is ſubject) places them above the knee, and above the hinder hough. But the Rule is neither good nor handſome; for if the Tramell be too long or looſe, that it gives no offence to the ſinews, and other ligaments about which they muſt neceſſarily be bound, when they are raiſed ſo high, then they can give no true ſtroke, neither can the fore-leg compell the hinder to follow it. And if they be ſo ſhort or ſtrait, that the fore-leg cannot ſtep forward, but the hinder muſt go equall with it, then will it ſo preſs the main ſinew of the hinder leg, and the veins and fleſhy

fleſhy part of the fore-thighs, that the horſe will not be able to go without halting before, and cringing and crambling his hinder parts ſo ill-favouredly, that it will be irkſome to behold it: beſides, it will occaſion ſwellings, and draw down tumors, which will be more noyſom then the pace will be beneficiall.

Another makes his Tramell of ſuch courſe or hard ſtuff, or elſe girts it ſo ſtrait, or leaves it fretting up and down ſo looſe, that he galls his horſes leggs, and leaves neither hair nor skin upon them, at the beſt it leaves ſuch a foul print and mark upon the leggs, that every one will accuſe both the horſe and his Teacher of diſgrace and indiſcretion.

As theſe, ſo I muſt conclude with the laſt error of the Tramell, which is, mens opinions, and though it be the moſt inſufficient, yet it hath the greateſt power to overſway truth, and that is, the Tramell is utterly unneceſſary, and unprofitable, and the defender worthy of no imployment, alledging the Land onely to be excellent.

The errors I have already confuted; it now remaines (after all theſe faults finding) that I ſhew the trueſt, the eaſieſt, and that way which is moſt uncontrollable for the making of an horſe to amble, with all the gracefulneſs and perfection that can be required.

The beſt way to amble an Horſe.

When you are about undoubtedly to make an horſe amble truely, and without controlment: Firſt, try with your hand by a gentle or deliberate racking and thruſting of the horſe forward, by helping him in the weeks of his mouth with your ſnaffell, (which muſt be ſmooth, big and full) and correcting him firſt on one ſide, then on another with the calves of your leggs, and ſomtimes with the ſpurre; if you can make him of himſelfe ſtrike into an amble; but by no means diſorder or diſplace either his mouth, head, or neck; if you find you can make him ſtrike into an amble, though ſhuffling diſorderly, there will be much labor ſaved: for that proclivity or aptneſs to amble, will make him with more eaſineſs and leſs danger, endure the uſe of the Tramell, and make him find the motion without ſtumbling or amazement: but if you find he will by no means either apprehend the motions or intentions, then ſtruggle not with him, but fall to the uſe of the Tramell in this manner following.

The form of the Tramell.

But before I come to the uſe and vertue thereof

thereof, I will ſhew you the form and ſubſtance whereof it ought to be made; becauſe nothing hath ever done this Inſtrument more injury, then falſe ſubſtances and falſe ſhapes.

Therefore ſome make theſe tramels all of Leather, and that will either reach or break, the firſt marrs the work by uncertainty, the other loſeth the labor.

Another makes it of Canvaſs, and that galls.

A third makes it of ſtrong Lifts, and that hath all the faults of both the former; for the ſoftneſs will not let it lye cloſe, and the gentleneſs makes it ſtreech out of all compaſs or break upon every ſtumble.

And as theſe, ſo there are a world of other uſeleſs Tramels; for you muſt underſtand that touching the true Tramel, the ſide-ropes muſt be firm, without yeelding an hair: The hoſe muſt be ſoft, lye cloſe and not move from his firſt place, and the Backband muſt be flat, no matter how light, and ſo defended from the Fillets that it may not gall. And this Tramell muſt be thus made, and of theſe ſubſtances.

Firſt, for the ſide-Ropes, They muſt be made of the beſt, fineſt, and ſtrongeſt packthread, ſuch as your Turky-thred, and twined

By the Roper into a delicate ſtrong cord, yet at the utmoſt, not above the bigneſs of a ſmal Jeckline, with a nooze at each end, ſo ſtrong as is poſſible to be made; neither muſt theſe ſide-Ropes be twined too hard, but gentle, and with a yeelding condition, for that will bring on the motion more eaſie, and keep the Tramell from breaking; now theſe ſideropes muſt be juſt 36 inches in length, and ſo equall one with another, that no difference may be eſpied.

For the Hoſe which muſt be placed in the ſmall of the fore-leg, and the ſmall of the hinder leg above the feetlock, they muſt be made of fine Girth web, which is ſoft and pliant, and lined with double Cotton: over the girth web muſt be faſtned ſtrong Tabbs of white Neats leather well tallowed, and ſuited to an even length, and ſtamped with holes of equall diſtance, which ſhall paſſe through the noozes of the ſide-Ropes and be made longer or ſhorter at pleaſure, with very ſtrong Buckles. Theſe hoſe; the Girth would be 4 inches in length, and the Tabbs ten.

The back-band being of no other uſe but to bear up the ſide-ropes, would (if you Tramell all the forelegs) be made of fine Girth-web, and lined with Cotton; but if you tramell but one ſide, then any ordinary tape will ſerve, being ſure that it carry the ſide-

ropes

ropes in an even line without either riſing or falling; for if it riſe, it ſhortens the ſide-rope, if it fall it indangers tangling.

Thus you ſee what the true Tramell is, and how to be made: touching the uſe, it thus followeth.

The true uſe of the true Tramell.

When you have brought your horſe into an even ſmooth path, without rubs or roughneſſe, you ſhall there hoſe the neer fore-leg, and the neer hinder leg; then put to them the ſide-rope, and ſee that he ſtand at that juſt proportion which nature her ſelf hath formed him, without either ſtraining or inlarging his members, and in that even and juſt length ſtay the ſide-rope by a ſmall tape faſtned up to the ſaddle. Then with your hand on the bridle, ſtraining his head, put him gently forward, and if need be, have the help of a by-ſtander to put him forward alſo, and ſo force him to amble up and down the road with all the gentleneſs you can, ſuffering him to take his own leaſure, that thereby he may come to an underſtanding of his reſtraint, and your will for the performance of the motion, and though he ſnapper or ſtumble, or peradventure fall now and then, yet it matters not, do you only ſtay his head,

give him leave to riſe, and with all gentleneſs put him forward again, till finding his own fault, and underſtanding the motion, he become perfect, and amble in your hand to your contentment. And that this may be done with more eaſe and leſs amazement to the horſe, it is not amiſs (at his firſt Tramelling) that you give your ſide-ropes more length then ordinary, both that the twitches may be leſs ſudden, and the motion coming more gently, the horſe may ſooner apprehend it.

But as ſoon as he comes to any perfectneſs, then inſtantly put the ſide-ropes to their true length. For an inch too long, is a foot too ſlow in the pace; and an inch to ſhort cauſeth ralling, a twitching up of the leggs, and indeed a kind of plain halting.

When to alter the Tramell.

When the horſe will thus amble in your hand perfectly, being trameled on one ſide, you ſhall then change them to the other ſide, and make him amble in your hand as you did before. And thus you ſhall do, changing from one ſide to another, till with this halfe tramell he will run and amble in your hand without ſnappering or ſtumbling, both readily and

and ſwiftly. When this is attained unto, which cannot be above two or three hours labour (if there be any tractableneſs) you may then put on the whole Tramell, and the broad flat back-band, Trameling both ſides equally, and ſo run him in your hand (at the utmoſt length of the bridle) up and down the road divers times, then pauſe, cheriſh, and to it again; and thus apply him till you have brought him to that perfection, that he will amble, ſwiftly, truly and readily, when, where and how you pleaſe: then put him upon uneven and uncertain ways, as up-hill and down-hill, where there are clots and roughneſs, and where there is hollowneſs and falſe treading.

When to mount his back.

Now when he is perfect in your hand upon all theſe, you may then adventure to mount his back, which (if you pleaſe) you may firſt do by a Boy, or Groom, making the horſe amble under him, whilſt you ſtay his head to prevent danger, or to ſee how hee ſtriketh. Then after mount your ſelf, and with all gentleneſs and lenity increaſing his pace more and more, till you come to the height of perfection. And thus as you did before

before in your hand, ſo do now on his back, firſt with the whole Tramell, then with the halfe, and changing the Tramell oft, firſt from one ſide, then to another, then altering grounds till you find that exquiſiteneſs which you deſire. And this muſt be done by daily exerciſe and labour, as twice, thrice, ſometimes oftner in the day.

When to journey.

When you have attained your wiſh in the perfection of his ſtroke, the nimbleneſſe of his Limbs, and the good carriage of his head and Body, you may then take away the Tramell altogether, and exerciſe him without it. But this exerciſe I would have upon the high-way, and not (Horſe-courſer like) in a private ſmooth Road, for that affords but a couſening pace, which is loſt upon every ſmall wearineſſe; therefore take the high-way forward for three, four, or five miles in a morning more or leſſe, as you find the horſes aptneſs and ability.

Now if in this Journeying, either through wearineſs, ignorance, or peeviſhneſs, you find in him a willingneſſe to

forſake

forſake his pace, then (ever carrying in your pocket the halfe tramell) alight and put them on, and ſo exerciſe him in them, and now and then giving him eaſe, bring him home in his true pace.

This exerciſe you ſhall follow day by day, and every day increaſing it more and more, till you have brought him from one mile to many: which done, you may then give him eaſe, as letting him reſt a day or two, or more, and then apply him again; and if you find in him neither error nor alteration then you may reſolve your work is finiſhed: for in all mine experience, I never found this way to fail.

But if any alteration do happen, (as many phantaſtick horſes are ſubject unto) if it be in the motion of his pace, then with your hand reform it. But if that fail, then the uſe of the halfe Tramell will never fail you.

Now if the error proceed from any other occaſion, look ſeriouſly into the cauſe thereof, and taking that away, the effect will ſoon ceaſe, for you are to underſtand, that in this manner of teaching an horſe to amble, you are forbidden no help or benefit whatſoever which belongs unto horſmanſhip, as Chain, Cavezan, Muſroule, Headſtrain,

Mar-

Martingale, Bit, or any other neceſſary Inſtrument, becauſe this motion is not drawn from the mouth, but from the limbs.

Many things elſe might be ſpoken on this ſubject, but it would but load paper, and weary memory, and I aim only at ſhort eſſays, and true new experiments, therefore this already writ I hold ſufficient.

THE

THE OFFICE OF THE BUYER:

Wherein is ſhewed all the perfections and imperfections that are or can be in a Horſe.

Obſervations and Advertiſements for any man when he goeth about to buy an Horſe.

THere is nothing more difficult in all the Art of Horſmanſhip, then to ſet down conſtant and uncontrollable Reſolutions by which to bind every mans mind to an unity of conſent in the buying of an Horſe: for according to the old Adage, *What is one mans meat, is another mans poyſon*; what one affects another diſlikes. But to proceed according to the Rule of Reaſon, the Precepts of the Ancients, and the modern practice of our preſent conceived opinions, I will, as briefly as I can (and the rather becauſe it is

a labour I never undertook in this wise before) shew you those observations and advertisements which may fortifie you in any hard election.

The end for which to buy:

First therefore you are to observe, that if you will elect an Horse for your hearts contentment, you must consider the end and purpose for which you buy him, as whether for the Warres, running, hunting, travelling, draught or burthen.

Every one having their severall Characters, and their severall faces both of beauty and uncomlinesse.

But because there is but one truth, and one perfection, I will under the description of the perfect and untainted horse, shew all the imperfections and attaindures which either nature or mischance can put upon the Horse of greatest deformity.

Let me then advise you that intend to buy an horse, to acquaint your self with all the true shapes and excellencies which belong to an horse whether it be in his naturall and true proportion, or in any accidental or outward increase or decrease of any limb or member, and from their contraries to gather all things whatsoever that may give dislike or offence.

Election

Election how divided.

To begin therefore with the first principle of Election, you shall understand they are divided into two especiall heads, the one Generall the other Particular.

The generall Rule.

The Generall Rule of election is, first the end for which you buy, then his Breed or Generation; his Colour, his Pace, and his Stature. These are said to be generall, because they have a generall dependance upon every mans several opinions: as the first, which is the end for which you buy, it is a thing shut up only in your own bosome.

Of Breed.

The other, which is Breed, you must either take it from faithful report, your own knowledge, or from some known and certain Characters by which one strain or one Country is distinguished from another; as the *Neapolitan* is known by his Hauk-nose, the *Spaniard* by his small Limbs, the *Barbary* by his fine head, and deep hoof, The *Dutch* by his rough legges, the *English*, by his Gene-

ral

rall ſtrong knitting together, and ſo forth of divers others.

Of Colour:

As for his colour, although there is no colour utterly exempt from goodneſs, for I have ſeen good of all, yet there are ſome better reputed then others, as the daple-gray for beauty, the brown-bay for ſervice, the black with ſilver hairs for courage, and the Lyard or true mixt Roan for continuance. As for the ſorrell, the black without white, and the unchangeable Iron-gray, are reputed cholerick, the bright Bay, the flea-bitten, and the black with white marks, are ſanguiniſts; the black, white, the yellow, dun, and kiteglewed, and the pye-balld, are flegmatick; and the cheſnut, the mouſe-dun, the red bay, and the blew-gray, are melancholy.

Pace, as Trotting.

Now for his pace, which is either Trot, Amble, Rack or Gallop, you muſt refer it to the end alſo for which you buy; as if it be for the warrs, running, hunting, or your own pleaſure, then the trot is moſt tollerable, and this motion you ſhall know by a croſs moving of the horſes limbs, as when the far fore-

fore-leg and the near hinder-leg; or the near fore-leg and the far hinder-leg move and go forward in one inſtant. And in this motion, the nearer the horſe taketh his limbs from the ground, the opener, the evener, and the ſhorter is his pace: for to take up his feet ſlovenly, ſhewes ſtumbling and lameneſſe: To tread narrow or croſs, ſhews enterfeiring or failling; to ſtep uneven, ſhews toyl and wearineſs; and to tread long, ſhews over-reaching.

Ambling.

Now if you elect for eaſe, great perſons ſeats, or long travell, then *Ambling* is required. And this motion is contrary to trotting: for now both the feet on one ſide muſt move equally together, that is, the far fore-legs and the far hinder-legs, and the near fore-leg and the near hinder-leg And this motion muſt go juſt, large, ſmoth, and nimble: for to treade falſe, takes away all eaſe; to tread ſhort, rids no ground; to tread rough, ſhewes, rolling; and to tread un-nimbly, ſhewes a falſe pace that never continueth, as alſo lameneſs.

Racking

If yo elect for Buck-hunting, galloping on the high-way, poſt, hackney, or the like,

then a racking pace is required: and this motion is the same that ambling is, onely it is in a swifter time and a shorter tread; and though it rid not so much ground, yet it is a little more easie.

Galloping.

Now to all these paces must be joyned a good gallop, which naturally every trotting and racking horse hath; the ambler is a little unapt thereunto, because the motions are both one, so that being put to a greater swiftness of pace then formerly he hath been acquainted withall, he handles his leggs confusedly and out of order, but being trained gently, and made to understand the motion he will as well undertake it as any trotting horse whatsoever,

Now in a good gallop you are to observe these vertues. First, that the horse which taketh his feet nimbly from the ground, but doth not raise them high, that neither roleth nor beateth himselfe, that stretcheth out his fore legs, follows nimbly with his hinder, and neither cutteth under his knee (which is called the Swift cut) nor crosseth, nor clappeth one foot on another, and ever leadeth with his far fore-foot, and not with the near: this horse is said ever to gallop most comely and most true, and it is the fittest for speed, or any

any swift imployment. If he gallop round, and raise his fore-feet, he is then said to gallop strongly, but not swiftly, and is fittest for the great Saddle, the wars and strong encounters. If he gallop slow, yet sure, he will serve for the high-way: but if he labour his feet confusedly, and gallop painfully, then is he good for no galloping service: beside, it shews some hidden lameness.

Stature:

Lastly, touching his Stature, it must be referred to the end for which you buy, ever observing that the biggest and strongest are fittest for strong occasions and great burthens, strong draughts, and double carriage; the middle size for pleasure and generall imployments; and the least for ease, streetwalks, and Summer Hackney.

The particular Rule.

Now touching the particular Rule of election, it is contained in the discovery of naturall deformities, accidentall outward forrances, or inward hidden mischiefs which are so many and so infinite that it is a world of work to explain them yet; for satisfaction sake I will in as methodicall man-

ner as I can, ſhew what you are to obſerve in this acceſſion.

How to ſtand to view.

When a Horſe is brought unto you to buy (being ſatisfied for his breed, his pace, colour and ſtature, then ſee him ſtand naked before you, and placing your ſelf before his face, take a ſtrict view of his countenance, and the cheerfulneſs threof: for it is an excellent glaſs wherein to behold his goodneſs and beſt perfections. —— As thus ——

His Eares.

If his ears be ſmall, thin, ſharp, ſhort, pricked and moving; or if they be long, yet well ſet on, and wel carried, it is a mark of beauty, goodneſs, and metall: but if they be thick, laved or lolling, wide ſet, and unmoving, then are they ſignes of dulneſs, doggedneſs: and evil nature.

His Face.

If his Face be lean: his forehead ſwelling outward: the mark or feather in his face ſet high, as above his eys, or at the top of his eyes; if he have white ſtarre: or white ratch of

of an indifferent ſize, and even placed, or a white ſnip on his noſe, or lip; all are marks of beauty and goodneſs. But if his face be fat, cloudy or skouling, his forehead flat as a trencher, (which we call Mare-faced,) or the mark in his forehead ſtand low, as under his eyes: If his ſtar or ratch ſtand awry, or in an evill poſture, or in ſtead of a ſnip, his noſe be raw and unhairy, or his face generally bald; all are ſignes of deformity.

His Eyes.

If his eyes be round, big, black, ſhining, ſtarting or ſtaring from his head, if the black of the eye fill the pit or outward circumference, ſo that in the moving, none (or very little) of the white appeareth, all are ſigns of beauty, goodneſs, and metall: but if his eyes be uneven, and of a wrinkled proportion, if they be little (which we call pig-eyed) both are uncomely ſignes of weakneſs: if they be red and fiery, take heed of Moon-eys, which is next door to blindneſs: If white and walled, it ſhews a weak ſight, and unneceſſary ſtarting or finding of Boggards: if with white ſpecks, take heed of the pearl, pin and web: if they water or ſhew bloody, it ſhews bruiſes; and if they matter, they ſhew old over-riding, feſtred rhumes, or violent ſtrains

If they look dead or dull, or are hollow, or much ſunk, take heed of blindneſs at the beſt; the beſt is of an old decrepid generation: if the black fill not the pit, but the white is always appearing, or if in moving the white and black be ſeen in equall quantity, it is a ſigne of weakneſs, and a dogged diſpoſition.

His Cheeks and Chaps.

If handling his Cheeks or Chaps, you find the bones lean and thin, the ſpace wide between them, the thropple or wind-pipe big as you can gripe, and the void place without knots or kirnels; and generally the jawes ſo great, that the neck ſeemeth to couch with. in them, they are all excellent ſignes of great wind, courage, and ſounndneſs of head and body. But if the chaps be fat and thick, the ſpace between them cloſed up with groſs ſubſtance, and the thropple little, all are ſigns of ſhort wind and much inward foulneſs: If the void place be full of knots and kirnels, take heed of the Strangle or Glanders, at the beſt, the horſe is not without a foul cold. If his jaws be ſo ſtrait, that his neck ſwelleth above them, if it be no more but naturall, it is onely an uncomely ſign of ſhort wind and purſickneſs, or groſneſs; but if the ſwelling be long, and cloſe by his Chaps, like a whetſtone

whetſtone, then take heed of the Vives, or ſome other unnaturall impoſtume.

His Noſtrils and muzzell.

If his noſtrils be open, dry, wide and large, ſo as upon any ſtraining, the inward redneſs is diſcovered, and if his muzzell be ſmall, his mouth deep, and his lips equally meeting; then all are good ſignes of wind, health and courage. But if his noſtrils be ſtrait, his wind is little; if is muzzell be groſs, his ſpirit is dull; if his mouth be ſhallow, he will never carry a bit well; and if his upper lip will not reach his nether, old age or infirmity hath marked him for carrion. If his noſe be moiſt and dropping, if it be clear water, it is a cold; if foul matter, then beware of Glanders: if both noſtrills run, it is hurtfull; but if one, then, moſt dangerous.

Teeth.

Touching his Teeth and their vertues, they are ſet down in a particular chapter; onely remember, you never buy an horſe that wanteth any, for as good loſe all as one.

His Breaſt.

From his Head look down to his Breaſt, and ſee that it be broad, out-ſwelling, and adorned with many feathers: for that ſhews ſtrength and indurance. The little breaſt is, uncomely, and ſhewes weakneſs, the narrow breaſt is apt to ſtumble, fall, and enterfeire before: the breaſt that is hidden inward, and wanteth the beauty and diviſion of many feathers, ſhewes a weak armed heart, and a breaſt that is unwilling and unfit for any violent toyl or ſtrong labour.

His Fore-thighes.

Next, look down from his elbow to his knee, and ſee that thoſe fore-thighs be ruſh-grown, well horned within, ſinewed, fleſhy and out-ſwelling, for they are good ſignes of ſtrength, the contrary ſhews weakneſs, and are unnaturall.

His Knees.

Then look on his knees that they carry proportion, be lean, ſinewy, & cloſe knit, for they are good and comely; but if one be bigger or rounder then another, the horſe hath received

received miſchief: if they be groſs, the horſe is gouty: if they have ſcarres, or hair broken, it is a true mark of a ſtumbling jade and a perpetuall faller.

His Legs.

From his knees look down to his leggs, to his paſterns, and if you find them clean, lean, flat, and ſinewy, and the inward bought of his knee without ſeames, or hair-broken, then he ſhewes good ſhape and ſoundneſs: But if on the in-ſide the leg you find hard knots, they are ſplinters; if on the out-ſide they are ſerews or excreſſions; if under his knees be ſcabs on the in-ſide, it is the Swift-cut, and he will ill endure galloping; if above his paſternes on the in-ſide you find ſcabs, it ſhews interfeiring: but if the ſcabs be generally over his leggs, it is either extreame foul keeping, or elſe a ſpice of the Mannge; if his fleſh be fat, round and fleſhy, he will never indure labour: and if on the inward bought of his knees you find ſeams, ſcabs, or hair-broken, it ſhews a Malean-der, which is a cankerous ulcer.

His Paſterns.

Look then on his paſtern-joynt and his paſtern; the firſt muſt be clear and well knit together,

together, the other muſt be ſhort, ſtrong and upright ſtanding: for if the firſt be big- or ſweld, take heed of ſinew-ſtrains and gourdings; if the other be long, weak or bending, the limbs will be hardly able to carry the body without tiring.

His Hooves.

For the Hooves in generall, they ſhould be black, ſmooth, tough, rather a little long then round, deep, hollow and full ſounding: for white Hooves are tender, and carry a ſhooe ill; a rough, groſſe ſeamed Hoof, ſhewes an age or over-heating. A brittle hoof will carry no ſhooe at all; an extraordinary round hoof is ill for foul ways and deep hunting. A flat hoof that is pumiſſed, ſhews foundering; and a hoof that is empty, and hollow-ſounding, ſhews a decayed inward part by reaſon of ſome wound or dry founder. As for the crown of the hoof, if the hair lye ſmooth and cloſe, and the fleſh flat and even, then all is perfect; but if the haire be ſtaring, the skin ſcabbed, and the fleſh riſing, then look for a Ring-bone, or a crown ſcab, or a quitter-bone.

The ſetting on of his Head, his Creſt and Mane.

After this, ſtand by his ſide, and firſt look to the ſetting on of his head, and ſee that it ſtand neither too high nor too low, but in a direct line, and that his neck be ſmall at the ſetting on of the head, and long, growing deeper to the ſhoulders, with an high ſtrong and thin mane, long, ſoft and ſomewhat curling; for theſe are beautifulll characters: whereas to have the head ill ſet on, is the greateſt deformity, to have any bigneſs or ſwelling in the nape of the neck, ſhews the Poul-evill, or beginning of a Fiſtula; to have a ſhort thick neck like a Bull; to have it falling at the withers, to have a low, weak, a thick, or falling creſt, ſhews want both of ſtrength and metall: to have much hair on the mane, ſheweth intolerable dulneſs; to have it too thin, ſhews fury; and to have none, or ſhed, ſhews the worm in the mane, the itch, or elſe plain Mangineſs.

His Back, Ribs, Fillets, Belly, and Stones.

Look on the chine of his back, that it be broad, even and ſtraight, his ribs well com-

paſſed

passed and bending outward, his Fillets upright, strong and short, & not above an handfull between his last rib and his bucklebone, let his belly be well let down, yet hidden within his ribs, and let his stones be close trust up to his body: for all these are marks of health and good perfection, whereas to have his chine narrow, he will never carry a saddle without wounding: and to have it bending, or Saddle-backed, shews weakness.

To have his Ribs flat, there is no Liberty for wind.

To have his Fillets hanging, long or weak, he will never climb an hill, nor carry a burden.

And to have his belly clung up or gaunt, or his stones hanging down, loose, or a side, they are both signs of sickness, tenderness, foundring in the body, and unaptness for labor.

His Buttocks.

Then look upon his Buttocks, and see that they be round, plump, full, and in an even levell with his body: or of long, that it be well raised behind, and spread forth at the setting on of the tail, for these are comely and beautifull. The narrow pin-buttock, the hog or swine rump, and the falling and down-let buttock are full of deformity, and

shew

hew both an injury in nature, and that they re neither fit or becomming, for pad, foot-loth, or pyllion.

His Hinder-thighs.

Then look to his hinder-thighs, or Gaskins, if they be well let down even to the middle-joynt, thick, brawny, full, and swelling: for that is a great argument of strength nd goodness, whereas the lank, slender thighs hew disability and weakness.

His Cambrels.

Then look upon the middle joynt behind, nd if it be nothing but skin and bone, veins nd sinews, and rather a little bending then to traight, then it is perfect as it should be. But if t have chaps or sores on the inward bought r bending, then that is a Selander. If the oynt be sweld generally all over, then he ath got a blow or bruise: if the swelling be articular, as in the pot, or hollow part, or n the inside, and the vein full and proud: f the swelling be soft, it is a blood-spaven: hard, a bone-spaven, but if the swelling be ft behind, before the knuckle, then it is a urb.

Hinder-

Hinder-Leggs.

Then look to his hinder-legs, if they be lean clean, flat and sinowy, then all is well; but if they be fat, they will not indure labour. If they be sweld, the grease is molten into them. If he be scabbed above the pasterns, he hath the Scratches: if he have chaps under his pasterns, he hath rains, and none of these but are noysome.

His Tayle.

Lastly, for the setting on of his Tayl, where there is a good Buttock, the tail can never stand ill; and where there is an evill buttock there the tail can never stand well: for it ought to stand broad, high, flat and couched a little inward.

Thus I have shewed you the true shape and true deformities, you may in your choice please your own fancies.

An uncontrollable way to know the age of an Horse.

There are seven outward Characters by which to know the age of every Horse, namely, his Teeth, his Hooves his Tail his

his Eyes, his Skin, his Hair, and the Bars in his mouth;

His Teeth.

If you will know his Age by his Teeth, you muſt underſtand, that an Horſe hath in his head juſt forty teeth, that is to ſay, ſix great Wong teeth above, and ſix below on one ſide, and as many on the other, which maketh twenty four, and are called his Grinders: Then ſix above and ſix below in the fore-part of his mouth, which are called Gatherers, and make 36. Then four Tuſhes, one above, and one below on one ſide, and are called the Bit Teeth, which maketh juſt fourty.

Now the firſt year he hath his Foals teeth, which are onely Grinders and Gatherers, but no Tuſhes, andthey be ſmall, white and bright to look on.

The ſecound year he changeth the four formoſt teeth in his head, that is, two above and two below in the midſt of the rows of the Gatherers, and they are browner and bigger then the other.

The third year he changeth his teeth next unto them, and leaveth no apparent Foals teeth before, but two above, and two below of each ſide, which are alſo bright and ſmall.

The

The fourth year he changeth the teeth next unto them, and leaveth no more Foales teeth but one of each ſide, both above and below.

The fifth year his formoſt teeth will be all changed; but then he hath his tuſhes on each ſide compleat, and the laſt Foals teeth which he caſt, thoſe which come up in their place, will be hollow, and have a little black ſpeck in the midſt, which is called the mark in the horſes mouth, and continueth till he be paſt eight years old

The ſixth year he putteth up his new tuſhes, near about which you ſhall ſee growing a little of new and young fleſh, at the bottome of the tuſh: beſides, the tuſh will be white, ſmall, ſhort and ſharp.

The ſeventh year all his teeth will have their perfect growth; and the mark in the horſes mouth (before ſpoken of) will be plainly ſeen.

The eighth year all his teeth will be full, ſmooth and plain, the black ſpeck or mark being no more but diſcerned, and his tuſhes will be more yellow then ordinary.

The ninth year his formoſt teeth will be longer, broader, yellower and fouler then at younger years, the mark gone, and his tuſhes will be bluntiſh.

The tenth year in the inſide of his upper tuſhes

tuſhes will be no holes at all to be felt with your fingers end, which tel that age you ſhall never feel: beſides the temples of his head will begin to be crooked and hollow.

The eleventh year his teeth will be exceeding long, very yellow, black and foul, onely he may then cut even, and his teeth will ſtand directaly oppoſite one to another.

The twelfth year his teeth will be long, yellow, black and foul; but then his upper teeth will hang over his nether.

The thirteenth year his tuſhes will be worn ſomwhat cloſe to his chaps (if he be a much nidden horſe) otherwiſe they will be black, foul and long, like the tuſhes of a Boar.

His Hooves.

If a horſes hooves be rugged, and as it were ſeamed one ſeam over another, and many ſeames; if they be dry, full and cruſty, or crumbling, it is a ſign of very old age: and on the contrary part, a ſmouth, moiſt, hollow, and wel ſounding hoof is a ſigne of young years.

His Tail.

If you take an horſe with your finger and your thumb by the ſtern of the tail, cloſe at the ſetting on by the buttock, feeling there

hard, if you feel of each ſide the tail a joynt ſtick out more then any other by the bigneſſe of an hazell nut, then you may preſume the horſe is under ten years old: but if his joynts be all plain, and no ſuch thing to be felt, then he is above ten, and may be thirteen.

His Eyes:

If an horſes eyes be round, full, ſtaring, or ſtarting from his head, if the pits over them be filled, ſmooth & even with his temples, & no wrinckles either about his brow, or under his eyes, then he is young; if otherwiſe you ſee the contrary characters, it is a ſign of old age,

His Skin.

If you take an horſes skin in any part of his body, betwixt your finger and your thumb, and pull it from his fleſh, then letting it go again, if it ſuddenly returne to the place from whence it came, and be ſmooth and plain without wrinkle, then he is young, and full of ſtrength: but if it ſtand and not return inſtantly to its former place, then he is very old and waſted.

H

His Hayr.

If an Horſe that is of any dark colour, ſhall grow griſſell onely about his Eyebrows, or underneath his Mane; or any horſe of a whitiſh colour ſhall grow meannelled with either black or red meannels univerſally over his body, then both are ſignes of old age.

His Barrs.

Laſtly, if the Barrs in his mouth be great, deep, and handle rough and hard, then is the horſe old: but if they be ſoft, ſhallow, and handle gently and tenderly, then is the horſe young, and in good ability of body.

And thus much be ſpoken touching the Office of the Buyer.

THE OFFICE OF THE FARRIER.

The Signes of all Sickneſſes, and how to diſcern them.

IF you find in your horſe heavineſs of countenance, extream looſneſs, or extream coſtiveneſs, ſhortneſs of breath, lothing of meat, dull and imperfect eys, rotten or dry cough, ſtaring hair, or hair unnaturally diſcoloured, a ſtaggering pace, frantick behaviour, yellowneſs of the eyes or skin, faint or cold ſweat, extraordinary lying down, or beating or looking back at his body alteration of qualities or geſtures, not caſting of the coat, leanneſs, hide-bound and the like. All theſe are apparant ſigns of diſtemperature and ſickneſs.

Signes from the Dung.

It is neceſſary to obſerve the horſes dung, for

for it is the beſt Tel-troth of his inward parts; yet you muſt not judge it by a generall opinion, but by a private diſcourſe with your ſelf how he hath been fed, becauſe food is the onely thing that breeds alterations, ——as thus ——

If he feed altogether upon graſs, his dung hath one complexion, as green; if upon hay, then another, as a little more dark. If upon little provender, then inclining to yelow. But to avoid both curioſity and doubt, obſerve well the complexion of his dung, when he is in the beſt health, and the beſt feeding; and as you find it alter, ſo judge either of his health or ſickneſs, as thus ——.

If his dung be clear, criſp, and of a pale yellowiſh complexion, hanging together without ſeparation, more then as the weight breakes it in falling, being neither ſo thin nor ſo thick, but it wil a little flat on the ground. And indeed both in ſavour and ſubſtance, reſembling a ſound mans ordure, then is the horſe clean, well fed, and without imperfection:

If it be well coloured, yet fall from him in round knots, or pellets, ſo it be but the firſt or ſecond dung, the reſt good, as aforeſaid, it matters not: for it only ſhews he did eat hay lately, and that will ever come away firſt. But if all his dung be alike, then it is a

ſign of foul feeding, and he hath either too much hay, or eates too much litter, and too little corn.

If his dung be in round pellets, and blackiſh, or brown, it ſhews inward heat in the body.

If it be greaſie, it ſhews foulneſs, and that greaſe is molten, but cannot come away. If he void greaſe in groſs ſubſtance with his dung, if the greaſe be white and clear, then it comes away kindly, and there is no danger; but if it be yellow or putrified, then the greaſe hath lain long in his body, and ſickneſs will follow if not prevented.

If his dung be red and hard, then the horſe hath had too ſtrong heats, and coſtiveneſs will follow: if it be pale and looſe, it ſhews inward coldneſs of body, or too much moiſt and corrupt feeding:

Signes from the Urine.

THough the Urine be not altogether ſo materiall as the dung, yet it hath ſome true faces, as thus——

That Urine which is of a pale yellowiſh colour, rather thick then thin, of a ſtrong ſmell and a piercing condition, is an health, full, ſound and good urine: but if it be of an high, red complexion, either like blood, or inclining

inclining to blood, then hath the horſe had either too ſore heats, been over-ridden, or ridden to early after winter graſs.

If the Urine be of an high complexion, clear and tranſparent, like old March Beer, then he is inflamed in his body, and hath taken ſome ſurfit.

If the urine carry a white cream on the top, it ſhews a weak back, or conſumption of ſeed.

A green urine ſhews conſumption of the body.

A Urine with bloody ſtreaks ſhews an ulcer in the kidnies: and a black, thick, cloudy urine ſhews death and mortality.

Of ſickneſs in generall.

Whenſoever, upon any occaſion, you ſhall find the horſe droop in countenance, to forſake his meat, or to ſhew any other apparent ſign of ſickneſs; if they be not great, you may forbear to let blood, becauſe where the blood is ſpent, the ſpirits are ſpent alſo, and they are not eaſily recovered. But if the ſignes be great and dangerous, then by all means let blood inſtantly, and for three mornings together (the horſe being faſtning) give him half an ounce of the powder (called by me) *Diahexaple*, and by the Italians, *Re-*

gina medicina, the *Queen of medicines*, brewed either in a pint of Muskadine or Malmſey, or a pint of the ſyrop of Sugar, being two degrees above the ordinary Moloſſes, or for want thereof Moloſſes wil ſerve the turn; and where all are wanting, you may take a pint either of dragon water, or a quart of the ſweeteſt and ſtrongeſt Ale-wort, or in extremity take a quart of ſtrong Ale or Beer, but then warm it a little before the fire.

This muſt be given with an horn, and if the Horſe have ability of body, ride him in ſome warm place after it, and let him faſt near two hours after the riding.

At noon give him a ſweet maſh, cloath very warm, and let him touch no cold water.

Now touching the exact and true making of this rare powder, which I call *Diahexaple*, becauſe no man (that I know) Apothecary or other, doth at this day make it truely, partly becauſe it is an experiment but lately come to my knowledge by conference with learned Phyſicians, and partly becauſe our medicine makers are in Horſe phyſick leſs curious then they ſhould be; through which errors there is produced to the world an abundance of falſe mixtures, which both deceiveth the honeſt Horſ-maſter, kills the harmleſs horſe, and diſgraceth the well-meaning Farrier. To repair all which, I will

will here set down the true manner of making this admirable powder, together with the vertues and operations thereof.

The true manner of making the true Diahexaple,

Take the roots of round *Aristologia*, wash them, scrape them, and purifie them as clear as may be, then take Juniper Berries unexcorticated, and Bay-berries excorticated; take the purest and best drops of Myrrh, and the finest shavings of Ivory, of each an equall quantity; beat all but the Myrrh together, and search them fine: Lastly, beat the Myrrh and search it also; then mix and incorporate all together, press it hard into a gally-pot, and keep it, and use it as you have occasion.

The vertues of true Diahexaple.

This powder, or indeed Methridate, called Diahexaple, or the Queen of Medicines, is most excellent & soveraign against all manner of poyson, either inward or outward, it cureth the biting of venemous beasts, and helpeth short wind and pursickness. *Dodoneus.*

It mundifieth, cleanseth, suppleth, and maketh thin all gross humours, it healeth all diseases of the Liver and Stomack, helps digestion,

digeſtion, and being given in a pint of Sack, it cureth all colds: it is good agianſt conſumptions, breaks flegm, helps ſtaggers, and all diſeaſes of the head. *Gerrard.*

It recovers tyring and wearineſs, and takes away cramps and convulcions, dries up the Skurvy, breaks the ſtone, opens all inward obſtructions, and helps the yellows, the gargil and the dropſie. *Diaſcorides.*

It cures all diſeaſes of the lungs, as glanders and rottenneſs, gives eaſe to all gripings and windineſs of the belly, provoketh urine, takes away infection, and kils worms. *Galen.*

A Drink to open an Horſes body, and cleanſe it.

Take a quart of new milk, Sallet-oyl, hony, each half a pint, an ounce of London treacle, and the yolks of ſix eggs beat all together: and then put to it licoras, ſugar-candy, aniſe-ſeeds (all in powder) of each an ounce, and infuſe all together, ſo give it the horſe, ride him after it, ſet up warm, and let him faſt above an an hour.

The true manner of making thoſe cordial Balls, which cure any violent cold or Glanders which prevent heart-ſickneſs. which purge away all molten greaſe, which recover a loſt ſtomack,

ſtomack, which keep the heart from fainting with exerciſe, and make a lean horſe fat ſuddenly:

Take Aniſeeds, Cominſeeds, Fenegreek-ſeeds, Carthumus ſeeds: Elicampane roots and Colts foot, each two ounces beaten, and ſearced to a fine duſt, two ounces of the flower of Brimſton: then take an ounce of the juice of Licoras, and diſſolve it on the fire in half a pint of white wine; which done, take an ounce of Chymicall oyl of Aniſeeds, then of ſallet oyl, hony, and the Syrop of Sugar, or for want of it Moloſſes, of each half a pint, then mix all this with the former powders, and with as much fine wheat flower as will bind and knit them all together, work them into ſtiff paſte, and make thereof Balls ſomwhat bigger then French Walnuts hull and all, and ſo keep them in a cloſe Gallipot, (for they will laſt all the year:) Yet I do not mean that you ſhall keep them in the pot in balls: for ſo becauſe they cannot lye cloſe, the air may get in and do hurt; as alſo the ſtrength of the oyls will ſweat outward and weaken the ſubſtance, therefore knead the whole lump of paſte into the Gallipot, and make the Balls as you have occaſion to uſe them.

Now for the uſe of theſe Balls, becauſe they

they are cordiall, and have divers excellent vertues, you ſhall underſtand, that if you uſe them to prevent ſickneſs, then you ſhall take a Ball, and aniont it all over with ſweet Butter, and give it the horſe in the morning in the manner of a Pill, then ride him a little after it (if you pleaſe, otherwiſe you may chuſe) and feed and water him abroad or at home according to your uſual cuſtome. And thus do 3 or 4 mornings together.

If you uſe them to cure either cold or glanders, then uſe them in the ſame manner for a week together. If you uſe them to fatten an horſe, then give them for a fortnight together. But if you uſe them in the nature of a ſcouring to take away molten greaſe & foulneſs, then inſtantly after his heat, and in his heat. Again, if you find your horſe at any time hath taken a little cold, as you ſhall perceive by his inward ratling, if then you take one of theſe Balls, and diſſolve it in a pint of ſack, and ſo give it the horſe, it is a preſent remedy. Alſo to diſſolve the Ball in his ordinary water, being made luke warm, it worketh the life effect, and fatneth exceedingly.

To give one of theſe Balls before travell, it prevents tyring; to give it in the height of travel, it refreſheth the wearineſs: and to give it after travel, it ſaves an horſe from all ſurfeit and inward ſickneſs.

For the Bots or any Worms.

Take a quart of new milk, and as much hony as will make it extraordinary ſweet, then being luke-warm, give it the horſe early, he having faſted all the night before, then bridle him up, and let him ſtand tied to the empty rack for two hours: then take halfe a pint of white wine, and diſſolve into it a good ſpoonfull or more of black ſoap, and being well mixt together, give it him to drink, then ride and chaſe him a little, and let him ſtand another hour, and the Worms will avoid.

Another for Worms more ready, more eaſie.

Take the ſoft Down-hairs that grow in the eares of an horſe, and which you clip away when you coule him, and the little ſhort tuſt which grows on the top of the Fore-head, underneath his fore-top: and having a pretty quantity, mix them with a pottle of oats, and give them to the horſe, and it helpeth.

A Purgation when an horſe is ſick of greaſe, or coſtiveneſs.

Take a pint of old white Wine, and o the fire diſſolve into it a lump as much a an Henns Egge of Caſtle-ſope, and ſtir them together, then take it off, and put in to it two good ſpoonfulls of Hempſeed bea ten, an ounce of ſugar-candy in powder and brew all together, then having war med the horſe, to ſtirre up his greaſe an other foul humors, give him this to drink and walk him up and down a little after to make the potion work; then ſet u warm, and after a little ſtirring him in hi ſtall, if he grow ſickiſh, give him liberty t lye down; then after two hours faſting giv him a ſweet Maſh, then feed as at othe times.

For Laxativeneſs, or extream Looſneſs.

Take a quart of red Wine, and on th fire put into it an ounce and an halfe o Bolarmonie in powder, and two ounces an an half of the conſerve of Sloes, mix the together, after take it from the fire, an put to it a ſpoonfull or two of the powd

of Cynamon, brew all together, and give it the horſe: but let him faſt two hours after it, and let him eat no waſhed meat: Hay is wholſome, ſo is Bread and Oats, if they be well mixt with Beans or Wheat, but not otherwiſe.

For the ſtone, or pain of urine by winde cauſing ſickneſs

Make a ſtrong decoction, (that is to ſay) boyle your firſt quantity of water to an halfe part three times over, of keen onions clean peeled, and parſley, then take a quart thereof, and put to it a good ſpoonefull of London Treacle, and as much of the powder of Egge-ſhels, and give it the horſe.

And thus do divers mornings, if the infirmity be great, otherwiſe, when you ſee the horſe offended.

For an Horſe that ſtaleth blood.

Take knot-graſſe, Shephards purſe, Blood-wort of the hedge, Polypodium of the wall, Comphrey, Garden Blood-wort, of each an handfull, ſhread them fine, and put them into a quart of Beer, Ale or milk, and put to them a little ſalt, a little ſoot and leaven, mix all to gether, and give it the horſe to drink.

For

For a growning cold.

Take the juyce of Licoras, London Treacle, Aniſeeds, Turmereack, Fenegreek and long pepper, of each an ounce, the hard Simples in powder: then of Suger-candy two ounces, and with as much Engliſh hony as will ſuffice, incorporate all together, and make thereof Balls as bigge as a good pullets egge, and give the horſe two or three in the morning faſting

After he hath taken the Balls, give him two new laid eggs, then rid ehim, and at noon give him a Maſh, keep warm, and do this twice or thrice.

For a more violent cold cauſing rotting in the head.

Take the bigge Elecampane root, ſlice it, and boyl it in water from a pottle to a quart, then ſtrain it, and to that water put a pint of Urine, and a pint of Muskadine, of Aniſeeds, Licoras, Cominſeeds, Long Pepper (in pouder) of each an ounce, twenty Raiſins of the Sun ſtoned and bruſed, and of Sugercandy two ounces, let all theſe ſymmer on the fire, and not boyl, till they be incorporate, then take it off

off, and to one halfe therof (which is a ſufficient drench) put a quarter of a pound of ſweet butter, and four ſpoonfuls of ſallet-oyle; then being luke-warm, give the horſe a third part of the drench, and after it a new laid egge: then another third part, and after it another egge: then laſtly, all the reſt of the drink. Then ride him pretty roundly after it for near an houre, and let him faſt another houre; keep warme, and feed as at other timer. At noon give him a maſh, and the next day give him the other half.

For a deſperate dry cough.

Take a pint of burnt Sack, Sallet oyle and red wine vinegar, of both a quarter of a pint, of Fenegrick, Turmerick, long peper, and Licoras, of each a ſpoonfull in powder, and give it the horſe half at the one noſtril; and half at another, and doe this twice, week, and ride him after it, and let him faſt two houres, and keep his head and breaſt warm.

For the ordinary water you may give him for a fortnight, let it have good ſtore of ſliced Engliſh Licoras ſteept into it.

For a cold long ſetled.

Take three heads of Garlick, and roſt them in the embers, then mix them with three ſpoonfulls of Tarre, as much powder

ſugar, and halfe a pound of hogges greaſe, then with Aniſeeds, Licoras, Elicampane, Fenegreek, and Cominſeeds, make it into paſte, and give as much at once as a Ducks egge.

For a dry Cough, or waſted Lungs.

Take Elicampace, the flower of Brimſtone, Licoras, Fenell ſeed, Linſeed of each an ounce, ſearc't, ſyrop of Elicampane an ounce, and of clarified hony a pound, work the powders and theſe together, and to a pint of ſweet wine put two ounces of theſe, and give it the horſe morning and evening, ride him after it, and let him faſt an hour after riding, give no cold water but with exerciſe.

A Cordiall powder for any ordinary cold, and to prepare a horſe before travell, to refreſh him in travell, and to preſerve him from miſchief after travel.

Take of Engliſh Licoras, Elicampane roots, of each an ounce, of Sugercandy an ounce and a halfe; beat them to fine powder and ſearce them.

Keep the powder in a box, and when you have occaſion to uſe it, if it be for a cold, then give half an ounce in a pint of Sack: if

it

it be in travell, then give it in ſweet wine, or ſtrong Ale; but if in Ale, then take a quart; and give it both before travell and in your Inne, or at home immediately after travell.

To break a feſtred cold to dry up glanders, and to heal the ulcer, or canker in the noſe.

Take a pint of verdjuice, and put to it ſo much ſtrong muſtard made with wine Vinegar, as will make it ſtrong and keen thereof; then take an ounce of roche Allom in powder, and when you give this to the horſe, as you fil the horn, ſo with a knife or ſpoon put ſome of the Allom into the horn, and ſo give it the horſe part at both noſtrils, but eſpecialy that noſtrill which runneth moſt; then ride him a little after it, and ſet up warm, and give no cold water without exerciſe. Thus do divers mornings.

For the Glanders.

Take Cominſeeds, Grains and Fenegreek in powder, of each halfe an ounce; of Diahexaple a quarter of an ounce, beat this in a mortar with a quarter of a pint of verdjuice, three ſpoonfuls of Sallet oyl, and two

ſpoonful of Aquavitæ: then put al togeather to a quart of old Ale, with a good ſlice of ſweet butter, and ſet it on the fire till it be ready to boyl; then being luke warm, give it the horſe, part at the mouth, and part at both noſtrils: then ride him pretty roundly for an hour, and ſet up warm; let him faſt an hour, and if you perceive ſickneſs to grow, give him a pint of new milk.

To ſtay the glanders for a time, being incurable.

Take the green bark of Elder, and beat it in a mortar, and ſtrain it till you have a pint thereof, then put that juice to a pint of old Ale, and warm it on the fire with a good lump of ſweet butter, and a nounce of ſugarcandy, and ſo give the horſe, ride him after it, let him faſt an hour, and keep warm. Do thus divers mornings.

For decayed or ſtopped Lungs, which we call Broken Wind.

Take halfe a pint of Coltsfoot water, or the ſyrop of Coltsfoot; but in the ſyrop it will beſt diſſolve, and put into it a dram of *Balſamum Sulphuris*, and give it the Horſe in the morning faſting, then ride him a little

little after it, be ſure to keep warm, and give no cold water without exerciſe. Do thus every other morning, giving it one morning at the mouth, and another at the noſtrils till you find amendment.

A ſcouring when others will not work:

Take of ſweet Butter a quarter of a pound, half ſo much Caſtle Sope, and halfe an ounce of Aloes, beat them together: then add of Hempſeed two ſpoonfulls, of roſin half a ſpoonfull, of ſugarcandy an ounce, all bruiſed fine, work it into a paſte, and give it the horſe in balls immediatly after his heat, or when you have warmed him, and ſtirred up the greaſe and foulneſs within him.

OUTWARD SORRANCES.

The Signes of outward Sorrances.

OUtward Sorrances are diſcerned when any member or part in an horſe is diſfigured or evill affected by the loſs of true ſhape, diſability in motion, the increaſe or decreaſe of number and quantity, the diſproportion of place, or the ſeparating of things knit and united. And theſe accidents have divers names, as Impoſthumes, Ulcers or wounds when they are in fleſhy parts; Excretions or Fractures on and in the bones; Ruptures in the veins; convulſions in the ſinews, and Excoriations upon the skin.

The firſt is known by outward ſwellings, rotten or bloody ſores; the next by utter diſability in the member, or elſe plain halting. The next by Wens and Knots both ſoft and hard; the next by gordgings and haltings, and the laſt by ſcurf and leproſie:

Now foraſmuch as the greateſt part of Sorrances,

sorrances, and especially those which are most hid and obscure, are found our by halting, I will shew you the severall manner of haltings, and what they signifie.

If the horse halt before, and lift not up his leg, but in a manner traileth it after the other, it sheweth a new hurt on the top of the shoulder.

If he cast his leg outward, or go Baker-like, and not bend the knee, it is either an old hurt on the top of the shoulder, or if new, then it is a shoulder-plat, or rending betwixt the shoulder and the body: if in turning short he favour his foot, if griping his withers he complain, if he halt more when he is ridden then led, the offence is on the top of the shoulder: If standing in the stable, thrust forth his foot and favour it: then search his foot, and if in that be found no prick, no dry founder, no surbat, then it is in the mid part of the shoulder, or the coffin joynt.

If halting he bow down his head to the ground, and step short and thick, then it is in the forepart of the shoulder, at the breast. If in handling his elbow hard, he twitch up his foot suddenly from the ground, the offence is there.

If on his shank bones (in their severall places be splents, excressions, windgalls or

Malleanders, and they sore, they will occasion halting, as any other outward Sorrance upon any other member.

Heat on the Crownet shews pain in the Coffin joynt.

In halting before, to trip on the Toe, shews pain in the heel; to favour the Toe, shews payn in the Toe; to halt more on uneven ground then one the even, shews pain in the feet, and in going from you and comming to you, may be discerned, whether the outward or inward quarter: but to clear all doubts, the Pincers will shew any pain in the foot whatsoever.

If your horse halt behind, and in halting go sidelong, and not in an even line, the grief is in the hip, and yet but new, or in the Fillets, and may be new or old. If it be old in the hip, the hip will fall, and then no cure

If in halting he tread onely on his hinder Toe, and no offence in the foot, then the pain is in the stiffell. If in halting he bend not his hough or ham, and no outward Sorrance, yet the pain is there.

If he halt through any offence in his leg from the ham to the pastern, outward Sorrance or swelling will shew it; and so likewise for the other parts below it.

For

For sour Eyes, dim Eyes, and Moon eyes

Take *Lapis Calaminaris* halfe an ounce, and heat it red hot, and quenchin it a quarter of a pint of Plantane water, or white wine: do this eight or nine times, then beat it to powder and put it to the water; then add half a dram of Aloes, and a scruple of Camphire in powder, and let them dissolve; drop this into the eye.

Another for eyes of like nature.

Take a pint of snow water, and dissolve into it three or four drams of white Vitriol, and with it wash the horses eyes three or four times a day, and it helpeth.

For a white Film or Skin over the Eye.

Take the root of the black Sallow, and burn it to ashes: then put to it a like quantity of Sugar and grated Ginger finely searc'd, blow this into the eye morning and evening.

For any ſorenſes in the eyes, as Pearl, Pin or Web, or Bruiſe.

Take a new laid egge, and roſt it very hard, then cleave it in ſunder longwiſe, and take out the yelk, then fill the empty holes with white vitriole finely beaten, and cloſe the egge again; then roſt it the ſecond time, till the vitriole be molten. Laſtly, beat the egge ſhell and all in a mortar, and ſtrain it, and with that moiſture dreſs the eye.

If inſtead of the vitriole you fill the holes with Myrrh finely ſearc'd, and hang the egge up that it may drop, and with that moiſture dreſs the eye: it is every way as good, onely it is a little ſtronger.

For foul eyes, ſore eyes or ſight almoſt loſt.

There be ſome that for this great offence in the eye put in two fine ſmall rowels longwiſe in the temples of the head, juſt behind the eyes: But for mine own part, I not much fancy it, becauſe I fear it breeds more evil humor then it brings away, beſides ſoreneſs and diſgrace; therefore in this cure my practiſe is thus ——

Take *Tacchamahaca*, Maſtick, Roſin and Pitch

Pitch, of each like quantity, and being molten with flax of the colour of the horſe, lay it as a defenſive on each ſide his temples, as big as a twenty ſhillings piece: then underneath his eyes upon the cheek bone (with a round Iron) burn three or four holes, and anoint them with ſweet butter; then take a handfull of Seladine, and waſh it clean in white wine, but let it touch no water, then bruiſe it, and ſtrain it, and to the quantity of juyce, put the third part of womans milk, and a pretty quantity of white Sugarcandy, ſearc'd thorow a piece of Lawn, and with a feather, quill, or otherwiſe, drop it into the ſore ey morning and evening.

Thus do for the worſt of ſore eys: but if the offence be not extream, then you may forbear both the defenſitive, the burning and the rowels, and onely uſe the medicine.

The Maſter Medicine for a back ſinew-ſtrain, or any ſtrain, ſhrinking, or numbneſs of ſinews.

Take a fat ſucking Maſtive whelp, flay it and bowell it, then ſtop the body as full as it can hold with gray ſnails and black ſnails, then roſt it at a reaſonable fire; when it begins to warm, baſt it with ſix ounces of the oyle

oyl of Spike made yellow with Saffron, and six ounces of the oyle of Wax: then save the droppings, and what moysture soever falls from it whilst any drop will fall, and keep it in a Gallipot.

With this anoint the strain, and work it in very hot, holding a bar of Iron before it; and thus do both morning and evening till a mendment:

Another in nature of a charge, for a back sinnew-strain.

Take five quarts of Ale, and a quarter of a peck of Glovers specks and boyl them till it come to a quart: then apply it hot to the grief and remove it not for five or six days.

For a strain in any part, new or old.

Take of sheeps suet a pound, of sheeps dung two handfull, chopt hay an handfull, Wheat bran a pint, sweet Sope a quarter of a pound; boyl all these in a quart of strong Beer, and a quart of the grounds of strong Ale, till it come to a thick pultis, then take it from the fire and col it with halfe a pint of wine vinegar, and a quarter of a pint of Aquavitæ, then apply this very hot to the grief, and give him moderate exercise.

For

For a strain or sinew-bruise.

Take Comin-seeds and bruise it gross, then boyl it with the oyle of Camomile, and put to it so much yellow Wax as will bring it to Cerrot, and spread it on either Cloth or Leather, and hot apply it to the grief.

For old strains, or cold cramps.

Take Aquavitæ, Oyl de Bay, Oyl of Swallows, Bolearmonie, Boars grease, black Sope, of each half a pound, boyl them till the Aquavitæ be incorporate; then take of Camomile, Rue, red Sage, and Misseldine, of each an handful, dry them and bring them to powder, then mix it with the oyntment, and bring all to a gentle salve:

With this anoynt the grief, and hold an hot barre of Iron before it, chafing it in well; and thus do once a day, and in nine days the cure hath been effected.

A ſudden cure for a knock or bruiſe on the ſinews:

Take a live cat, wild or tame, and cut off her head and tail, then cleave her down the ſhine, and clap her hot bowels and all to the bruiſe, and remove it not for two days.

For a ſtrain newly done to help it in 24 hours.

Take the grounds of Ale or Beer, a quart, as much parſley chopt groſs, as you can gripe, boyl them till the herb be ſoft, then put to it a quarter of a pound of ſweet butter, and when it is molten, take it from the fire, and put into it a pint of Wine vinegar, and if it be too thin, thicken it with Wheat bran, then lay it upon hurds, and poulteſs-wiſe, as hot as the horſe can ſuffer it, and remove it once in twelve hours, and give the horſe moderate exerciſe.

Mark.

Markhams own Balme which hath never failed him for any ſtrain in the ſhoulder or other parts, hid or apparent, or for any wind-gall or ſwelling,

Take ten ounces of Peice-greaſe, and melt it on the fire, then take it off and put into it four ounces of the oyle of Spike, one ounce of the oyle of Origanum, an ounce and a halfe of the oyle of Exceter, and three ounces of the oyle of St. Johns wort; ſtirre them well together, then put it up into a Gallipot

With this Oyntment (or indeed pretious Balm) hot, anoint the grieved part and rub and chafe it in very much, holding an hot Bar of Iron before it: and thus anoint it once in two days, but rub and chafe it in twice or thrice a day, and give the horſe moderate exerciſe.

For Sinews that are extended, overſtrained, and ſo weakned, that the member is uſeleſs.

Take of Cantharides, Euforbium and Mercury, of each like quantity, and of oyle de Bay double as much as of all the reſt; bring the

the hard Simples to powder, and beat all to a ſalve, apply this to the griefe (being deſperate) and though it make a ſore, it willgive ſtrength and ſtraightneſs to the ſinews. For the ſore you may cure it either with Populeon, freſh Butter, or Deers greaſe warm.

Another of the ſame nature but more gentle.

Take Turpentine two ounces, Verdigreaſe three ounces, Hoggs greaſe ſix ounces, boyl them till the Verdigreaſe be deſolved, then take Roſin, Bees wax, of each two ounces; mix all together, then apply it to the place grieved, hot.

A charge for a new ſtrain or grief, proceeding from heat.

Take the whites of ſix Eggs, and beat them with a pint of vinegar, the oyle of Roſes and Myrtles, of each an ounce, Bolearmony four ounces, as much Sanguis Dracones, and with as much Bean flower or Wheat flower, but Bean is the beſt, as will thicken it, bring it to a ſalve, and ſpreading it one hurds, lap it about the grieved part, and renew it not till it be dry.

For

For Aches, Cramps, and hid paines.

Take Deers Suet, or for want of it, ſweet Butter half a pound; of Aquavitæ a Gill, of Saffron half a dram, Pepper beaten and ſearc'd three drams, Garlick bruiſed three heads; mix all together, and let them ſtew on the fire, and not boyl till it come to a ſalve.

With this very warme chafe the grief, then anoint a brown paper therewith, and very hot apply to the place alſo, and roll it up. Do this morning and evening

For ſwelled or garded leggs, whether by Greaſe or other accident.

If your horſes leggs be ſwelled, onely becauſe the greaſe is fallen into them & there is no other outward ulcer, neither will the bathing with cold fountain water and other ordinary helps aſſwage them: then take a pottle of wine lees, or elſe the grownds of ſtrong Ale or Beer, and boile it with a pound of hogs greaſe; then with as much wheat bran as will thicken it, make thereof a Pultiſs: then having made the horſe an hoſe of wollen cloath, fill it with this pultiſs as hot as the horſe can ſuffer it, then cloſe up the hoſe

and let it abide two days; the third day open the hose at the top, but stir not the pultis, onely take molten Hoggs grease very hot, and put it to the pultis whilst it will receive any, for that wil renew the strength thereof: then close the hose, and let him stand either two days or three. Then you may open the legg and rub it down, and if you find strong occasion, you may apply another; if not, the cure is wrought.

Now, if besides the swelling, your horse have ulcers, chaps and soars, then apply the pultis as before shewed: and after a weeks application take a quart of old urine, and put to it half an handful of salt, as much Allume, and half an ounce of white Copperas, boyl them together, and with it wash the sore once or twice a day: Then after a little drying anoint them with the oyntment called *Ægiptiacum*, and is made of vinegar eight ounces, of hony twelv ounces, of verdigreas two ounces, of Allum an ounce and an halfe, and boyled to the beight, till it come to a red salve, and it will both kill the malignant humors, and heal and dry up the soars.

For

For ſweld leggs, whether by greaſe, gontineſs, Wind, or travell.

Firſt, bathe them well with the Pickle, or Brine which comes from Olives being made hot: then take a pint of Train oyl, as much nerve oyl, and as much oyl de Bay, a quarter of a pound of Allum, half a pint of Sallet oyl, half a pound of Hogs greaſe; put all theſe to a pottle of old urine, and with an handfull or two of Mallows, Oatmeal bruiſed, and Bran, boyl them to a pultiſs, and very hot apply it to the grief: Do thus once in two days.

For gardings in joynts.

Make a very ſtrong Brine of Water and Salt, and to a pottle thereof put two or three handfull of Rew, and boyl it till the herb be ſoft: then with this water very hot bathe the grieved part.

Then take a flat bagg, fild with Salt, and heated hot at the fire, and lap it about the grief alſo. And thus do once or twice a day.

For Scratches at the first appearance.

Take Hogs greaſe and black ſope of each eight ounces, Brimſtone, Lime, Gunpowder, each three ounces, and ſoot as much as will ſuffice to bring the reſt to a ſalve; boyl the Hogs greaſe and ſope together; and bring the other to a fine powder, and mix all together and make a black oyntment: with this anoint the ſoars once a day, after they are cleanſed and made raw.

For Scratches of long continuance.

Take hony, Verdigreaſe, Brimſtone bruiſed ſmall, green Copperas, and Bay ſalt, of each like quantity, boyl theſe with a double quantity of Hogs greaſe, and put to it a big root of Elicampan bruiſed in red wine vinegar, apply this to the ſores very hot, after you have cut away the hair, and made the ſores raw, as alſo ſuppled them by bathing them with new milk from the Cow.

For Scratches held incurable.

Firſt let him blood in the ſhackle veins, the ſpur veins, and the fore toe veins, onely letting it be three days between the bleeding of the

the one Toe and the other: then with an hair-cloth rub the sores til they be raw and bleed; then take a quart of old urine, and a quart of strong brine, and put to them halfe a pound of Allum, and boyl it to a quart.

With this hot, wash the sores wel, then take the sperm of Froggs (in March) and put it into an earthen pot, and in a week it will look like oyl: then take both the oyl and the round things which you shal see in the sperm and spreading it on a cloath, bind it to the soars, and do this divers times.

For any Splent, Spaven, Curb, Ringbone or Excression.

First clip away the hair as far as the excression goeth, and a little more, then take a piece of Allumd Leather made as big as the place you have bared, and fitted to the same proportion: then take a little Shooemakers Wax, and spread it round about the very edge or verge of the same, leaving all the inward part empty and not touched with the Wax: Then take the herb Speargrass, or Spearwort, which hath the vertue to raise blisters, and bruising it, lay some thereof upon the Leather in the empty place, and bind it fast thereon, suffering it so to lye (if it be in the Spring) or Summer time,

when the herb hath its full ſtrength) near half a day; but if it be in winter, then it is not a miſs (to renew the ſtrength of the herb) if you add to it a drop or two of the oyl of Origanum, and let it lie half a day fully, and be ſure to tie up the horſes head, for fear of biting it away.

When you take away the herb, rub the place well and anoynt it with Train-oyl warm, or elſe lay on a Diminium plaiſter.

Another for a foul Splint.

Take Nerve oyl one ounce, Cantharides the weight of ſixpence, and as much of the oyle of Vipers, boyl them lightly; then with this anoint the Splint croſs the hair, and heat it in with a hot Iron, then tie up the horſes head to the Rack for 24 hours: then ſqueeze out the corruption, and do this twice or thrice.

For a Splint, and to dry up Windgalls.

Firſt, heat the Sorrance with an hot preſſing Iron, then vent it in ſeverall places with your Fleam; then take a ſpoonfull of ſalt, half a ſpoonfull of nerve oyl, a peny weight of verdigreaſe, and the white of an egg: beat all to a ſalve: and dipping flax hurds therein: apply it to the grief.

For

For Pains, Mules and Rats-tails.

First take away all the ſcabs and make the ſore raw, then with ſtrong muſtard made with wine vinegar, anoint them all over, and do this every night. The next morning take half a pound of green Copperas, and boyl it in a pottle of running water with an handfull of ſage, and ſo much hyſſop, a quarter of a pound of Allume, and as much ſtrong muſtard, and with this bath the ſore twice or thrice a day.

For Malander or Selander.

Take the oyl of bay an ounce, half ſo much ſugar, and a good quantity of the oyl or froth which cometh from green broom ſtalks being laid in the fire, mix it wel, and with this anoynt the ſoars, and it kills and dryes them up.

For the Swift-cut and to heal all wounds.

Take a pint of white Wine and put to it two or three ſpoonfulls of honey, and ſtirr them and boyl them to a ſalve, then take it from the fire, and put to it halfe ſo much Turpentine as there was honey, and ſtirre all together.

With this ſalve ſomwhat hot, anoint the ſoars twice or thrice a day, and it is a moſt ſpeedy healer.

For any Maunge or Scab in a clean fed Horſe

Firſt let blood, then take a quart of old Urine or Vinegar, and break into it a quarter of a pound of good Tobacco, then ſet it on a fire of embers and not boyl, and ſo let it ſtew all night: with this water waſh the infected places, whether it be in the Mane or otherwiſe, and it helpeth.

For any Maungie or univerſall Leproſie in a foul ſurfeited Horſe.

Firſt, let blood in the neck-vein, and take away good ſtore, then curry off all the ſcurf, and take verdjuce and vinegar a pint, cow-piſs a pint, train oyle a pint, old urine a pint, & put to them an handful of wild Tanſie, an handful of Bay ſalt, a quarter of a pound of brimſtone, as much Alome, two ounces of verdigreaſe and four ounces of Bolarmonie, boyl all well together.

With this (very hot) waſh the horſe well, and if you put to it the quantity of a pint of blood you take away, it is not amiſs: do this twice or thrice.

For

For a Canker, foul Ulcer, Leproſie, and to make hair grow.

Take a quart of Tar, and on the fire put to it half a pound of Bores greaſe, an ounce of Copperas, a quarter of a pound of Saltpeter, two ounces of wax, a quart of honey, a quarter of a pound of Rozine, two ounces of verdigreaſe, a quart of Lynſeed oyl, and ſeeth them till half be conſumed; then ſtrain it, & keep it in a cloſe pot. Then, when you will uſe it, take of it warm, and apply it to the ſoar, it doth both heal, draw, and make hair grow.

For a Fiſtula, or Pol-evill.

Take Euforbium with Maſtick, mix them together, then ſeeth them well with French Sope, and make a tent, and put it into the Fiſtula, and it will conſume the evill moiſture.

For a foul Farcy.

Take Tar and freſh Hogs greaſe, of each half a pound, Hemlock an handfull, Arſeſmart three handfull, and as many Nettles, boyl theſe in a pottle of old Urine, and apply it very hot to the ſwelling, but touch it not with your hand, for it is too ſharp.

Laſtly, take a pint of white wine vinegar, a quarter of an ounce of verdigreaſe, and a little bundle of Hyſſop, beat them in a mortar,

tar, and boyl it to an half pint: then with Balls of flax put it luke-warm into both his ears, and ſtich the tips together, then tye his head up to the Rack for two hours: Do thus twice.

For a moſt deſperate Farcy.

Take the herb called Clay-clayes, which is a weed growing by the water ſide, having a great broad round leaf, and is green on the upper ſide and white on the neather; & Rew of each a like quantity, beat them and ſtrain them: then to a pint of that juice, put of Houſleek a handful, half a pint of Aquavitæ, and two good ſpoonfull of pepper beaten and ſearc'd.

Of this liquor take a pint and give it the horſe to drink, then with round balls of flax dipt in the ſame, ſtop up both his ears, then with the ſtrained bruiſings of all the herbs, rub the ſoars, and ſtop the holes if there be any hollowneſs: do thus twice at the leaſt.

For any Founder or Frettize wet or dry.

Firſt, pare thin, open the heels wide, and take good ſtore of blood from the Toes or ſhackle veins (which ſome hold good) then tack on a ſhoo ſomwhat hollow, broad at the

the heels, and the inside of the web, from the first nail to the heel turned inward, towards the Frog, yet not touch any part thereof, or the hoof: so that the horse may tread on the out verge of the shooe, and not on the inward, then take Burgundy pitch, and rolling it in a little fine Cotton-wooll or Bombast, with an hot Iron melt it into the foot betwixt the shoo and the toe, till the orifice where the blood was taken be filled up; then take a pound of Hogs grease, and melt it, and mix it with Wheat bran, till it be as thick as a pultis: then boyling hot stop up the horses feet therewith, then cover it with a piece of an old shoo, and splent it up, and so let him stand for three or four daies: then if occasion serve you may renew it, or otherwise the cure is wrought.

To make Hooves to grow quickly, and to be tough and strong.

Take Allum, the juice of Garlick, of each seven ounces, Rew three handfull, old hogs grease two pound, of Asses dung, or for want of it, Cow dung an handfull, mix them and boyl them together.

With this both stop the horses feet, and anoint the crownets of the hooves, the medicine being hot.

For

For brittle Hooves.

Take Turpentine, Sheeps ſuet, unwrought Wax and Hogs greaſe of each half a pound, Pitch, Rozin, half a pound, Sallet oyl half a pint, and of Dogs greaſe a pound; boyl all together, and keep it in a Gallipot: with this oyntment anoint the Hooves outwardly, and if you pleaſe tie ſome of the ointment with a cloth to the crownets, then ſtop them within with Cow dung, and Dogs greaſe mixt together.

For Surbat or ſoarneſs in the Feet, whether by travell, too near paring, or other accident.

Take a lump of courſe ſugar, and with an hot Iron melt, it between the ſhooe and the Foot, and when it is hardned, take Nettles and bay ſalt, and ſtamp them, ſtop up the Frog of the foot alſo,

For a Quitterbone.

Firſt, tent it a day or two with hogs greaſe and Verdigreaſe ground together: then take ſcalding hot Hogs greaſe and poure it into the hole, and lay a plaſter of pitch and Tar mixt over it for 24 hours; then if the Bone riſe not, do the ſame again and it will riſe.

For

For Saddle-bruiſes, hard ſwellings, and Impoſtumations.

Firſt, ripen it with wet hay, or rotten litter; then when it is ſoft, open it and let out the corruption, then fill the hollowneſs with the powder of Rozin, and lay a plaſter of Shoomakers wax over it: and thus do once a day till it be whole. If it be ſlow in skinning or drying up, throw on the powder of unſlackt lime, and Bolarmony mixt together. But if any proud fleſh ariſe, take it down either with burnt Allum or Verdigreaſe in powder.

Another for a ſoar back.

Take the juice of Seladine and life Hony, of each two ſpoonfull, beat them with the yelk of an egg, and with as much Allum and wheat flower as will ſerve to bring it to a ſalve, dreſs the ſoar with this once a day; it draweth and healeth.

For a prick with a pitchfork on the Crownet or other part.

Take a pottle of Urine, two handfull of Mallows, and half a pound of Boars greaſe, boyl them together, and being reaſonable hot, bathe the leggs therewith; then apply the Mallows to the wound: but if the ſwelling

ling aſcend upward and be great, then rope the legg up, and moiſt the ropes with his urine. This is good for any ſwelling, whether of greaſe or otherwiſe.

For any chafing or galling.

Make the ſore dry, and then rub it with a raw egg ſhell and all.

A generall ſalve for any ſore, ſwelling, prick, cloying, or tread.

Take Turpentine, black ſope, hogs greaſe, green Treat and pitch like quaintity, mix and boyl them together, and apply it warm either plaſterwiſe or tentwiſe.

To make hair grow in bald places.

Take ſope a quarter of a pound, as much Bears greaſe, and a quarter of a pint of Aqua-vitæ: boyl theſe together and apply it to the bald places; in a fortnight it will bring hair.

To ſtanch blood.

Take wild Tanſie, and bruiſe it in your hand, and apply it. Alſo primroſe leaves uſed in the like manner have the ſame effect. Otherwiſe take a piece of an old Felt hat, and

and burn it to powder, and apply it to the wound, or put it up, or ſnuff it up into the noſe if it bleed.

For *Enterfering.*

Take a ſharp and knotted Cord, and draw it from his dock, betweene his leggs to the Girths, and ſo ride him, or elſe rub ſtarch between his thighs. This I allow rather for an Horſecourſers Help, them a preſent cure.

To tame an unruly Horſe that he may be drencht or dreſt of anygrief.

Put into one of his ears a little round ſharp flint ſtone, and gripe it hard therein; if you do ſo to both, he will be more quiet.

FINIS.